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The Club Woman

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The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Club.



CONTENTS

Notes	3
President's Greeting — Mrs. D. S. T. Denison	4
Editorial	4
Suggestions — Lydia Avery Coonley Ward	5
Why Federate? — Kate Friend	5
Club Insignia — H. M. W.	6
Objectionable Advertising — Mrs. Frederick Hanger	7
The Old Inn at Kaskaskia — Saidee Gray Cox	8
Open Parliament — Emma A. Fox	10
University Extension — Viola Price Franklin	10, 31
General Federation News	11-13
State Federation News	14-26
United States Daughters of 1812	26
Book Talk — H. M. W.	27-31

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THE CLUB WOMAN

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE G. F. W. C.)

is prepared to duplicate any offer of profit-sharing with the women's clubs of this country, which can be made by any other women's publication.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

First—When our circulation reaches 50,000, we will pay 25 per cent of our profits to the treasurer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the sole use of that Organization.

Second—When our circulation reaches 75,000, we will pay to each club 25 cents on every subscriber we then hold from its membership rolls.

Third—When our circulation reaches 100,000, we will pay to each club 50 cents on every subscriber we then have from their membership list.

N. B.—The above holds good for every organization for which we are or may be the official organ.

Do the club women of America want to take advantage of this offer? If so, names of subscribers should be sent as fast as possible up to January, 1903.

Remember, single subscriptions, \$1.00 a year; to clubs of five or more, 75 cents each.

P. S.—The Treasurer and Auditor of the G. F. W. C. may have the privilege of examining our books annually.

Address . . . **THE CLUB WOMAN**

91 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON

Room 10

PRESIDENT'S GREETING.



AT THE opening of the club season, and in the autumn number of the official organ of the General Federation, a word from one who has been chosen as the standard bearer of the organization for the next two years, seems not unwise.

Owing to human limitations, it is impossible to greet individually this great body of club women, and yet its president wishes to come close to them, from the smallest club in the tiniest hamlet, to the largest State Federation.

At no time in its history has the General Federation had a more promising outlook. The fledgling tries its wings and gradually gains strength for the long flight, but our experimental stage is passed. The recent convention on the sunny Pacific slope added proof that we are well poised, our pinions strong enough to bear us onward and upward.

We received a rare hospitality in California and we return with the benediction of its sunshine, and the peace of the ocean that breaks gently on its shores.

Questions have been asked regarding the policy of the president. The convention clearly and wisely defined the work it wished followed in legislating that for two years the General Federation work shall be "to secure the initiation, maintenance and improvement of child labor laws," and the creation of additional committees on reciprocity, civics, civil service reform and forestry and irrigation.

The council which followed the convention recommended a committee on household economics also. Your president has observed in national affairs that an apparently wise policy is sometimes reversed by a change of administration, and observation is useless without application of its lessons. There seems at present no special need of innovation, but rather the difficult achievement of a greater unification, with a greater specialization.

We need to bind more closely together our diversified interests; to make more tangible the bond between clubs and federations, that the work of the General Federation may be strengthened so as to be of constant and unceasing interest to all clubs, and to advance and broaden the work already begun.

Forming the new committees is a long step toward the accomplishment of this end, and the special work for the universal mitigation of those evils which oppress, dwarf and destroy children, body, mind and soul, must appeal to every woman, regardless of club affiliations.

The CLUB WOMAN, as our official organ, should also be utilized to the fullest extent, as a means of intercommunication. It furnishes monthly information of clubs and federations, obtainable

in no other way, and it is hoped that committees will keep the CLUB WOMAN informed of their work, that we may not wait until the next biennial to know its progress.

Immediately following a biennial convention, a period of quiescence is natural; and it is an assurance of continuing interest that from early June there has been a constant accession to membership in the General Federation.

Truly, in the words of the Psalmist, our feet have been set in a large room and we are but just crossing the threshold into a world whose activities are as limitless as our power. Though unity in diversity is our motto, we cannot afford to dissipate our energies by useless divergence. Let the watchword for the next two years be concentration, and

"Time's vista shall reveal
In noble work, a world enriched."

DIMES T. S. DENISON.

EDITORIAL.



WITH this number the CLUB WOMAN begins its tenth volume. It is no longer an infant nor even a young girl to be carefully nursed and guarded and brought to its maturity. It is on its feet and here to stay. It has won its place and proved that it meets and satisfies a distinct and separate want. The CLUB WOMAN is your official organ. If it falls short of what you want it to be, it is partly your fault. How? Because no organ can succeed without good financial support, and it takes money to run a first-class periodical. It is not enough to send one or two subscriptions from a club; a good many are needed to enable the CLUB WOMAN to set forth such a "feast of good things" as the editor would be glad to give you. By close economy the CLUB WOMAN has always paid her own expenses with no help from anybody, as a good club woman should. But a larger subscription list would enable her to give helpful, stimulating articles by skilled writers and experienced think-

ers; articles that must be paid for and that would be a boon to clubs of city and country alike. Now, the CLUB WOMAN is yours. Let us increase its subscription list that we may make it all it should be. It depends upon you.

I am glad to announce that hereafter Miss Helen A. Whittier, first vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation and known all over the country as a level-headed, clever and large-hearted club-woman, will be my associate editor. We shall have no "policy" nor argue any reforms except as they conform to the interests of the G. F. W. C., whose spokeswomen we are, but as heretofore our columns will be open to broad and liberal opinions, properly signed by those who advance them.

All the prominent club women in the country are already sub-



MRS. DIMES T. S. DENISON
President General Federation Women's Clubs

scribers; probably this includes you. But will you not make it one of your first duties at the opening of the club season to get the rank and file of your club members to subscribe? They need it as much as the CLUB WOMAN needs them. Let us induce the average club woman to see that she can best conserve her own and the club's interests by standing by the organ she already has, instead of being persuaded to accept every new thing that offers, no matter how glittering the promises? If you have a state organ, by all means support it; you need both; but remember no local paper can take the place of the official organ of the General Federation.

I want to make the CLUB WOMAN better the coming year than ever, but I must have your help. This number will be sent to every club president in the G. F. W. C. It will be sent for a purpose.

Will you not take it to your club and impress upon your members that the paper is theirs, and that it is a part of their obligation to support it? Shall we not co-operate to have the best club paper that can be made? Will you do your part? H. M. W.

SUGGESTIONS.

Lydia Avery Coonley Ward.



SOMEONE whispers that if the woman of Kansas City thought the Federation would like to hold its next biennial there, an invitation would be forthcoming. Do let us beg for it, if it be not volunteered!

With all the attractions of St. Louis, the glories of Minnesota, the allurements of New York and the claims of Canada and Manitoba, Kansas City seems best fitted for our meeting place. Its immense convention hall has successfully housed great national political meetings, and it is an example of excellent acoustics. There are facilities for serving quick luncheons on the spot. There are stalls for state and committee use, and they would greatly help our work, both practical and ideal. There are abundant and convenient hotel accommodations and many boarding houses.

In short, no place in the union offers such conveniences for convention work as does Kansas City. Moreover the fact that it is set apart, as it were, would insure a fuller attendance of delegates at the meetings than we have heretofore had. Distractions would not beguile us from our work.

Kansas City offers not only these practical inducements, but her hostesses, like their Federation predecessors, know how to welcome and to entertain both by intuition and experience.

Railroad tickets would be issued to St. Louis with stop-overs at Kansas City, or vice versa; so without distraction we could do our Federation scrubbing at Kansas City and then with clear consciences go and play in the garden at St. Louis.

For of course we all wish to visit the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition. But whoever has lived where any great fair was held knows that nothing need be added to give the women of the city all the work they ought to do and all the responsibility they ought to bear.

Despite the willingness of the women of St. Louis to assume the work of a biennial in 1904, it would be cruel in us to allow them to undertake it. Their hands will be full of the biennial overflow, for they will be able to skim its cream for St. Louis. As there will be no necessity for being housed in the neighborhood of a single auditorium, the Federation visitors will be pleasantly distributed over the city.

Moreover St. Louis will be overcrowded and full of incidental distractions, and it would be almost impossible to have there a successful meeting from the Federation point of view.

Does not the Kansas City plan solve the problem? Everything the Federation needs is waiting there. The experience of repeated conventions has supplied any deficiencies the first one revealed. We have only to go in and occupy the hotels, balls, tents and stalls of a convention paradise. This, of course, provided we desire and can secure an invitation from Kansas City.

WHY FEDERATE?

Kate M. Friend, Waco, Tex.

[So many women write us for good reasons for federation, that we reprint from the Waco "Times-Herald" the following for their benefit.]



WITH clubs springing up everywhere and the club fever alarmingly high, the question comes frequently where does the club derive its benefit from federating? And to whom can the query be put oftener than to the editor of the club page? This is a question which can be answered only indirectly, since it involves a mutual responsibility. The Federation stands ready to be of invaluable assistance, both practically and inspirationally, if the club be capable of receiving and of assimilating the good which the Federation can give. Without this response the Federation can do nothing, and the club in the parlance of the euchre player had better, "go it alone." Everybody knows the story of the father who illustrated the strength of united effort by means of the bundle of sticks. He showed his son how easily one standing alone could be snapped, but how a bundle of the same could withstand strong pressure. It is this principle, applied to the individual club and the Federation which illustrates. But, how to get this benefit, says the young club? The ways are countless; through the annual assemblages of delegates, through the state year book, through correspondence and through the personal contact of club members. One great weakness in all clubs lies in the lack of seriousness upon the part of members in casting their vote. The delegate to the Federation, who is the medium between the club and the Federation and upon whom rests the responsibility of receiving and of assimilating the good, should be selected after mature deliberation. She should be a woman of alert mind, quick to realize what her club needs; quick to catch the spirit of the deliberations, and capable of utilizing these to the inspiration of the club to which she returns. She should be a woman who realizes the trust imposed upon her, and who will conscientiously perform her duty. Never mind whether or not she is good looking or stylish. The Federation is not a beauty show, neither is it a fashion parade. The delegate judiciously chosen is largely accountable for the good her club gets from the Federation. The Federation stands for culture of self, the betterment of humanity through education and philanthropic reforms, and for whatever good organized effort may do. The individual club who federates is a part of this great movement, and unless it feels that it is a part, it is a factor worse than nothing, for it retards by being a clog in the wheel of progress. Following the earnest, forceful discussions in the Federation, a report of which every delegate should take home to her club, there are sent out from time to time by the various officers of the Federation circular letters, requesting the individual clubs to heed some appeal, or to perform some duty. It is due the Federation that the individual club gives the matter intelligent consideration, for, by this, it not only makes itself familiar with the workings of the body which it is pledged to support, but it aids that body to further this special plan. The year book sent out by the Federation is placed with every corresponding secretary. These contain much information which every club member, and especially the club officers should know, such as the standing committees through which the Federation works, the object of each committee, as set forth by each chairman, the by-laws and constitution, also the roster of clubs with their officers. All these subjects, well understood by the woman who is not apathetic, will take the good from the Federation to the individual club, however isolated in its geographical location. But to the club who sends its best dressed woman to the Federation, whose corresponding secretary consigns to the waste basket the year book and all circular letters, and who never mentions Federation except when the time comes to elect a delegate—to these, there is but little good to be derived from federating.

Another means, although indirect, is the clubwoman's subscription to the official organ; this takes to her, as a mirror, the reflection from the Federation as a whole, gives her new ideas and a general freshness of purpose, both in her study and her outside work.

CLUB INSIGNIA.



THE club badge has come to be an important part of the club movement and is a source of much pride to the genuine club woman. The successful club usually adopts a pin or badge of some kind. The badge of the General Federation is worn by thousands—indeed, there are over 750,000 women in the United States entitled to wear it. It is a small pin made in silver, enameled with the Federation blue and having a rising sun at the bottom and the motto, "Unity in Diversity," printed plainly across. There are many stories told of this pin as a means of introduction between women who have been traveling alone. Club women in Europe recognize each other by means of this little pin, and there is really a feeling of fraternity engendered by it wherever it may appear. It is not only a symbol, but it stands for the progressive idea of its motto, which establishes a feeling of sisterhood which in time deepens and becomes permanent.



Twelfth Night Badge.

The club pin either represents a sentiment or serves to illustrate the particular object of the club.

The badge of the New York Sorosis is a golden Roman capital S traversed by a scroll upon which is enameled the Greek equivalent of the club name. All members of the Sorosis are entitled to wear this badge, and often retiring presidents have received, as a mark of appreciation from the club, a badge set with diamonds. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who was one of the popular presidents of the club, has a beautiful one which she wears in a conspicuous position at all times. Mrs. Helmuth's badges, by the way, are the envy of club women everywhere; she has more than two hundred of them, which she has fastened to a broad white ribbon. This she wears upon all important occasions pinned across from the left shoulder to the right side of the belt. Mrs. Helmuth, as president of the New York State Federation, was presented with the badges of most of the societies under her guidance. She belongs to about thirty herself and, of course, is entitled to wear all badges that are given to her.



The National Society of New England Women has a handsome badge which consists of six shields bearing the coats of arms of the six New England States. A sheaf of Indian corn rests between the shields, and it is tied with a red and white ribbon, the early New England colors. The design is in green, gold and white enamel, and the badge is worn suspended on a red and white ribbon from a



slender bar of gold. The Phalo Club of New York and Brooklyn takes its name from the initial letters of philosophy, history, art, literature and oratory, all of which fields are considered in the work of the club. As Phalo is a Greek word and appeared on the helmet of Athena, the society selected it to appear upon its badge.

Twelfth Night Club of New York is made up of young actresses. The insignia is an English ivy-leaf



Denver Woman's Club.

with artistic lettering in gold to express the sentiment "Friendship in Eternity." A prominent club in New York is the Clio, which was organized for the study of history. The badge pin is made up of the letters in ornamental gold, across which is a scroll with



Chicago Culture Club.

the club motto, "Petimus optima" — "We Seek the Best." The New York Woman's Press Club has a design made up of a circular rim in enamel crossed perpendicularly by a symbolic lighted torch, and obliquely across its surface is an emblematic quill pen. The New England Woman's Press Association has a scroll representing a newspaper done in white enamel and a pen stuck across it, with the name of



Phalo 1880.

the club in clear lettering.

The badge of the Woman's Club of Denver is familiar to the thousands of women who went to the biennial in Denver in 1898. The club flower is the blue columbine which grows so freely throughout the state, and the badge is a white shield with the letters W. C. D. in black upon it and a scroll in artistic arrangement around the edges in which is inscribed the club motto, "Union, Liberty, Charity." The Fortnightly Club of Denver has for its emblem a beautiful picture of Mt. Evans, with a branch of pine at the back and the letters D. F. C.



The Georgia Sorosis, which has its home in Middletown, adopted the State seal and the motto, "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation." The State Federation has since adopted this seal and motto, an example which has been followed by many other State Federations in using State seals. The Pennsylvania Society of Federated Women uses the State seal, and Massachusetts has recently talked of using the Bay State seal, although it has a Federation badge, which is a simple bar of silver with hooks on which to hang the G. F. W. C. badge and such other club badges as they desire.



1892 WOMAN'S CLUB

The Arché Club is devoted to the study of art and music and has for its head Mrs. Herman J. Hall, the chairman of the art committee of the National Federation. It is one of the most famous clubs in America. The club badge is a laurel wreath with a torch arising from the middle and at the bottom an artist's palette and brushes with the lettering "Arché" across the center. The Chicago Culture Club has a crest for a pin, with the motto, "Strength united is stronger." The pin is done in red, white and blue combined artistically with the initials and a quill pen lying across it.



The Clio Association of Chicago is identified with many leading philanthropic enterprises. The work of the club has been similar to that of Jennie Collins in the famous Boffin's Bower, in Boston. The Noonday Rest with its attractive features is one of the best things of the kind. The club pin is a bar of gold—torch shape—upon which is in relief "Clio." From the bar is suspended an oval pendant in white enamel with gold background, the club colors, bearing the club flower, the fleur-de-lis, in blue.

The Professional Woman's League of New York has a badge with the head of a woman on a blue field surrounded with a laurel

wreath and the initials of the club—P. W. L.—on dark blue ground above the silver wreath. It is tied with a dark blue ribbon. The New York State Federation uses a simple wreath of silver slightly open at the top. Ohio uses the walnut burr, partly opened, or the buck-eye. The lettering is of silver upon old rose.



The Dorchester Woman's Club of Massachusetts, numbering four hundred and owning a beautiful clubhouse, has an unique badge which possesses an historical interest. The castle on the top represents Old Dorchester, and the group of houses on the lower part shows the first settlement of New Dorchester in 1630. The North Shore Club of Lynn, Massachusetts, has a badge giving a view of the ocean as seen from Lynn, with Egg Light in the distance.

The badge of the Woman's Protective Association of Brooklyn is a star inside an enameled vine, with the name of the club in plain lettering.

OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISING.

[Following is the paper by Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Arkansas, which was to have been read at the biennial had she attended.]



IT IS truly amazing what a dyspeptic and disgruntled frame of mind we can drop into, when officially appointed to go out on a snooping expedition in search of things at which to growl; if grumbling becomes chronic, please charge up this change of heart to the village improvement and reform committee, whose missionary we are. This is a civil session, but if we stray into suburban subjects, and browse about the world at large, and say snappy things in general, remember we are delegated to be disagreeable and objectionable.

This is an age of publicity, publication and bill-posting. Box car letters have usurped the fine Italian hand of other days. The time-worn admonition "hide not your light under a bushel" belongs to the old school, as the bushel-hiding business went out of fashion along with the candle-snuffer, and other extinguisher. Even that time-honored symbol of esoteric and unappreciated worth "the modest violet," is no longer born to blush unseen, but bristles in bold and swagger bunches, at 25 cents per bouquet, on every passing lapel. The fierce light of publicity that once was detailed to beat about thrones, has been given a new beat, raised to the eighth power, and the world is filled with the spirit of advertising. The newspapers all tell you that the firm that fails to advertise will soon be a failure, as it is courting bankruptcy. The fine line of demarkation, dividing the sheep from the goats in this advertising field, depends largely on the viewpoint. What is one person's poison is another person's pudding.

The old conservative idea that a woman's name should appear in print twice only—at her marriage (and the old maid got cheated out of that) and her death, has been buried under the society and club column, or else women marry often, have more lives than a cat, and, like St. Paul, die daily, for their names frequently appear in public on a page. By some this may be considered objectionable advertising.

In 1865 a number of women writers were crowded out of a newspaper banquet in New York. The pen has been dubbed mightier than the sword, but on this occasion it was no match for the knife and fork. Three women who were not invited to the party (and it is always the uninvited ones who remember a party) with ambidextrous ingenuity for handling sad and sorrowful situations, went out and formed the first woman's club; and in the whirligig of time the newspapers have been brought under such a state of petticoat printing that the woman's club column threatens

to swallow up the space needed for the prize fight and bucket shop reports. This may be objectionable advertising, but it is also the linotype of the gods, grinding slow, and the world no longer puts on smoked glasses to temper the publicity of a woman's name in print; women are sometimes invited to press banquets and are allowed to attend church conventions as delegates. But to come back to our knitting! There is hardly a hair's breadth between desirable information and objectionable advertising. For example, there is that apparently harmless directory of the General Federation, which contains the name and addresses of 700 club presidents; it is a retiring looking catalogue, but it is often turned into an instrument of torment. People who wish to get at the ear, eye and pocketbook of the women of the country, pounce upon this directory for a mailing list, by which to exploit things good or quackerish from pink pills for pale people, to endless chain requests, that fill your waste paper baskets with circulars and your soul with wrath. All this is to you objectionable advertising. Everybody has heard of the lively club convulsion that was set on foot by a shoe firm advertising a common-sense and comfortable shoe, as a namesake of the aforesaid club. The members of the organization had prided themselves on their headway in brain work, and objected to lowering the club standard and name to footwear. The woman who causes her most brief departures and trivial affairs and entertainments to be written up with an avalanche of adjectives that causes a deficit in the dictionary and suggests that nobody else ever did anything before, and that nobody else can ever do anything hereafter, is surely an objectionable advertiser for her sex. The advance agents who send in engraved cards and conceal their books in coat or petticoat pockets, who decoy you to the door to assure you that only the state officials, and the judiciary and yourself, will be allowed the great privilege of a great discount book purchase—are objectionable advertisers. The callow canvassing youth who intimates that your social standing will be upset if you fail to be blue-blooded is an objectionable advertiser. The patent medicine decorations that depict a forlorn procession of heart-achey, back-achey, every-kind-of-achey feminine wrecks are certainly objectionable advertisers. The wood cuts of women who have been elected or appointed to places of prominence, have been called "the most unkind cuts of all," and are objectionable advertising if the originals have any claims to good looks or any personal vanity. There are salesmen who urge you to make certain purchases because "Mrs. B— bought one." Now, Mrs. B— may be your pet aversion (women sometimes have their pets) and, of course, to you, she looks like a freak. The salesman's suggestion is objectionable advertising to you.

The frequent squabbles and various violent vagaries in all the lettered societies of women, objectionably advertise the fact that an occasional peace conference is needed—that women are not altogether angelic, and that they love a row.

It is said to be extremely objectionable advertising to a man to be known as "Mrs. Club President's husband."

Probably many thought on seeing the topic for this effort, "that means the billboards." We shall not attempt to splinter the billboards with a pen point. There is a big bill posting trust that runs from ocean to ocean. If the shade of William Penn cannot prevail against the indignity heaped upon whilom mortal frame by being pictured and posted as a peddler of Quaker Oats, what effect would the words of a mere club woman have to break up the billboard business! The startling and extravagant monstrosities that make glaring daubs of color in the billboards are unsightly and in character sometimes demoralizing, but if the billboards go there yet remains the great red barns for Carter's Little Liver Pills to run riot over, and the whole face of nature to be patched up with posters. When the reformation sets in that will make the city beautiful the billboards must go. We are a sisterly set, however, and dislike to strike a blow at the root of an enterprise that

is carried on by one of the most up-to-date clubs in the country. This organization has made one of the side walls of its room into a billboard. Small spaces at steep prices are sold to the merchants of the town. The stingy fellow who dares to refuse to advertise in this way is boycotted by three hundred club members. How can we in a spirit of sorority make kindling wood of the billboards?

To come nearer home, we as a state have had a great deal of objectional advertising. We compare favorably with the rest of the country in educational, commercial and social standing. But we have been victimized and put upon by Arkansas Traveler baits, Simpkinville Stories and Back Log literature. If these were stray snap-shots we might stand fire, but a continuous bombardment is a weariness to mind, body and estate. When some writers wish to give local color and habitation to their pen prodigals, they conjure up a type and fall upon Arkansas as an unknown and undiscovered country, where anything "wild and woolly" can be safely envired. Our state has been used as long distance timber to keep up the "pot-boiling" process of writers who burn the midnight oil in Chicago, New York and other far-off publishing centers. There Arkansas anecdotes abound in life size character sketches of procrastinating people who put off until the crack o' doom what should be done early Monday morning. Arkansas is made to cut such a figure in fiction that it is supposed that an evening coat, a standing collar or a hat with a brim less than two feet in diameter cannot be found within the borders of the state, and if perchance so unsophisticated a sound as the slamming of a carriage door could echo through the pages of fiction it would be translated into a pistol shot. The story of the man who hesitated and attempted to take refuge in silence and a corner rather than say he was from Arkansas has raised many a lusty laugh, but it ought to draw a tear, as it shows how the state in being written up has been written down. It was not a spontaneous sputter of temper, but righteous indignation of long standing, that prompted an Arkansas woman to answer the inquiry of a woman from Rhode Island, who had been giving Arkan-s-a-s an airing, as she did: "It is called Arkan-s-a-s, is it not?" The reply was, "Madam, as a state we have been 'sassed' and we have been 'sawed.' We prefer the 'saw' to the 'sass,' and we are from the state pronounced Arkan-s-a-w."

Let us hope at no distant day our acclimated writers will sharpen their wits and pencils and trail their pens, and prove that Arkansas is not as back-logish and as back-numberish as it has been objectionably advertised to be.

THE POET WORDSWORTH AND BILLBOARDS.

[Miss Margaret Merker, of Louisville, has this to say concerning billboards in a Louisville paper.]

In his poem on the "Celandine," Wordsworth says:

I have not a doubt but he,
Whosoe'er the man might be,
Who the first with painted rays
(Workman worthy to be sainted)
Set the signboard in a blaze,
When the risen sun he painted,
Took the fancy from a glance
At thy shining countenance.

The opposite pole of thought is suggested by an appeal that reaches me from an elderly woman, a hopeless invalid who, year in and year out, is compelled to see the glaring billboards which face her bedroom window on the opposite side of the street. Some of these are obscene in their suggestiveness, and boys and idle men linger about them adding ribald pencil marks and repeating coarse jests which the patient can only exclude by closing her windows.

The readiest means of reaching this evil would be through the Emergency Club, whose duty it would be to act promptly in a matter which concerns every citizen.

THE OLD INN AT KASKASKIA.

By Saidee Gray Cox.



T WAS the morning of July 4, 1778. The sun had arisen in a splendor of glory as though to atone for its absence for a whole week; in fact, the past fortnight had been one of cloud and rain. All Kaskaskia seemed out of doors basking in the morning sunshine. The city looked like a flower garden, with roses of various hues unfolding to the light. Kaskaskia, the Paris of the West! Floating down the river from far Quebec came the latest imports from the old world Paris. Silks and laces, together with gay velvets and bright hued plushes, to make fine the winsome belles—the English adventurers and French gallants of old Kaskaskia.

Light-footed maidens with rosy cheeks, wide black eyes and blue-black hair surmounted by dainty caps of white, seemed everywhere. Soldiers in the red uniform of England, followed the flitting forms with admiring glances; at times one, more bold, attempted to renew an acquaintance formed at a dance the night previous only to meet with a repulse.

Indian women of stolid countenances wrapped in the almost universal blanket; half-breeds from up the river, their picturesque garb made complete by fringed leggins, loitered near the river bank. Now and then a young half-breed "played bear" before the log hut of some red-skinned sweetheart.

Sharp-tongued matrons were constantly meeting in the market place and discussing the affairs of their neighbors.

"Hast heard that Jean Francois lost twelve louis at the play last night?"

"Better poor man had he given it to his old mother; they say she can no longer put up with the ways of that fine English soldier she has taken to be her second man."

"And they tell me Victorie La Blanche was the prettiest girl at Therrien's dance last night."

"Ma foi, there be others as fine. If one likes a tall, thin creature with slate-colored eyes—how came she with those eyes I wonder?"

"Her mere, ma chere, was an English woman."

"Her mother, so? Where did monsieur get her then?"

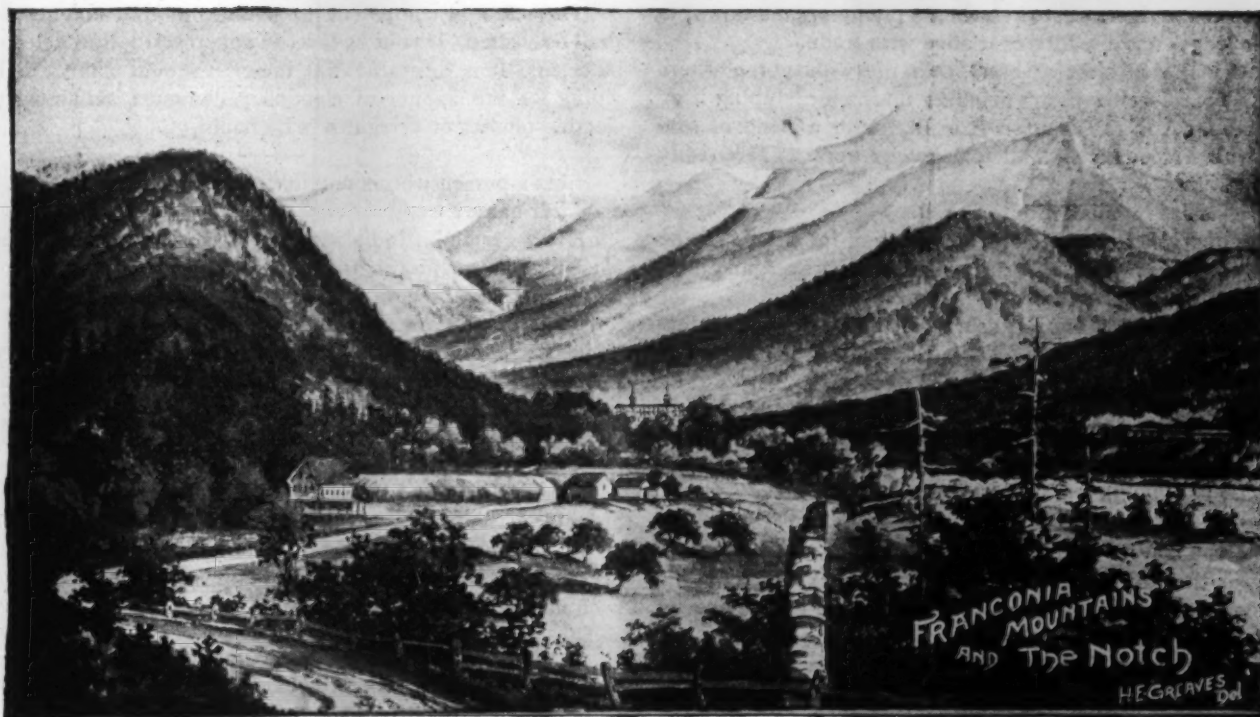
"In the Virginias he say."

"Where then is the mother?"

"Helas, he brought her not here. It happened when he was on an adventure to Jamestown with furs. He was young—ver' young. She die; he bring back the little one. Marie Vavaceour she forgive and make a good mother to Victorie. He took the girl to the Virginias last year to visit her mother's people. They say he was in some temper when a cousin of her mother, himself young, make love to Victorie. He swear Victorie never marry a cousin and an Englisher. Au revoir, mon tante, au revoir."

"Au revoir."

On the wide porch of the inn facing the river sit the notables of the town slowly sucking—with evident pleasure—through straws, the pleasant drink of the Kaskaskians. This inn was owned and run by Victoire La Blanche, whose affairs the good wives had been discussing in the market place this morning. He was a rich man this Victoire, but he did not disdain to keep an inn in his old age. Indeed he had married the inn with Marie Vavaceour, who dearly loved every stone and senseless timber in the pile and could not have been prevailed upon to give up the public life afforded her as the owner of the one great inn of the town. Did not all the traders from the Hudson Bay country, the diplomats from Quebec, the soldiers from Fort Chartres and Vincennes, the English from down the river, did not all stop at the inn and were they not most congenial company? Victorie was kept in the background, however, as became the only daughter of a rich fur trader.



View of the Franconia Valley, through which delegates to the New Hampshire Field Meeting must pass to reach the Profile House, One of the famous places on the Boston and Maine Railroad in the White Mountains, and at its greatest beauty in September and October.

And the good padres from Montreal never passed to the monastery on the hill without stopping at the inn for a slight refecton and to bestow upon the inmates their blessing. At this last visit Friar Joseph had warned Victoire and Marie with great solemnity that Victorie was becoming a heretic since her visit to the Virginias. Victoire groaned, Marie sighed and crossed herself. The girl, who was present, colored painfully and broke out with a sudden impulse into speech.

"My mother—she, too, was a heretic then?"

The good friar, much shocked, looked inquiringly at Victoire, who nodded his head vigorously, saying at the same time:

"I never knew what she see in me to love. I not like her. She way up high above me. I only a poor fur trader, me! But we love and she die."

"Oui, oui, you love ma mere; but you never let us love—me and Robert. You are very cruel, mon pere."

"Cousin!" he fairly shrieked—"not your cousin! Nevaire—that nevaire be!"

"He wrote me he was coming to take me. He is now on his way. He will take the town—" sobbed the girl, in her excitement publishing a secret until now carefully kept.

"Eh? Oh! the chile, she have lost her sense. No man can take the town."

"Oh! Robert—he will, I know he will. What do we care who takes the town? Don't we hate the English?"

The friar and Victoire nodded gravely but Marie again crossed herself.

"How you get the billet, chile?" asked Father Gibault.

"Waubina. She say a w'ite man give it to her lover, Louie, three days ago in the swamp lands."

"Have her in," commands the elder of the two priests.

The command being instantly complied with, Waubina, standing before them, is bidden to relate her story.

"Louie, he say there be w'ite men an' w'ite men—the woods is full with them; but where Louie see them, on the river by the swamp lands, there is lots of water. The men, they cannot cross, and they not want to follow the tall w'ite man from Virginia, Louie say. Then he cries to them, 'If ye are not cowards do as I do.' He turn his powder flask into his hand, an' wetting it rubbed the powder on his face, an' with a frightful yell, like my people, he rushed into the stream. Everyone followed, but the one w'at plays on the two skins (drum) was so short," indicating with her hand, "that he could wade, no! so he turn up his two skins and float. Louis say it ver' funny. This one man he see Louie. He ask him w'ere from. He show him goldpiece. He say 'You know Victorie LaBlanche? She ma cousine.' Um—Louie, he winked um left eye. 'You take her—wait.' He write. 'You give it her.' Louie he bring it to me an' I give it to mademoiselle."

A smile has displaced the recent tears in Victorie's eyes; her red lips are slightly parted; the dimple in her left cheek plays coquettishly with the smile about her mouth; an expectant look is on her face.

It is not so with Victoire Le Blanche. He is undone. He becomes hysterical. He stamps up and down the room—he tears his still luxuriant hair in impotent anguish. His kind eyes seek out Victorie's with an expression of reproach and anger curiously mingled.

"Have I not always been a good fader to you, chile?"

"Oui, mon pere."

"Den w'y—"

"For love, mon pere."

"Oh! dat a love, dat a love—"

"You loved my mother?"

"But she, ah! she was different."

The priests and Victorie smile, but Marie's lips turn white and tremble, while two sweet, tear-filled black eyes seek the window

- Wednesday Afternoon Club, Alhambra, Cal. President, Mrs. T. N. Lord.
- Papyrus Club, San Francisco, Cal. President, Mrs. C. Mason Kinne.
- Southern California Woman's Press Club, Los Angeles, Cal. President Margaret Minot-Fette.
- Shakespeare Club, Pasadena, Cal. President, Mrs. I. J. Reynolds.
- Association of College Alumnae, San Francisco, Cal. President, Caroline Frear Burke.
- Richelieu Club, San Francisco, Cal. President, Mrs. James N. Edwards.
- The Ebell Society of the Santa Ana Valley, Santa Ana, Cal. President, Mrs. E. D. Buss, Tristan, Orange Co.
- New Century Club, Oakland, Cal. President, Mrs. Robert Watt.
- Monrovia Saturday Afternoon Club. Mrs. Emily Wheeler, Monrovia, Cal.
- Washington Heights Study Circle, Pasadena, Cal. President, Mrs. Julia Mitchell, Station A.
- The Conversation Club, Junction City, Kansas. President, Bertrand Rockwell.
- Centralia Reading Circle, Centralia, Kan., President, Mrs. Hattie A. Best.
- Manhattan Matrons, Manhattan, Kan. President, Mrs. A. E. Higinbotham.
- Chaldean Club, Topeka, Kan. President, Mrs. Wm. A. Johnston.
- Monday Club, Kansas City, Kan. President, Mrs. W. S. Boylan.
- Conversation Club, Topeka, Kan. Mrs. W. W. Mills.
- Ladies' Reading Circle, Olathe, Kan. Mrs. Julia T. Little.
- Fortnightly Study Club, Leavenworth, Kan. President, Mrs. Q. U. Gates.
- Tuesday Afternoon Club, Manhattan, Kan. President, Mrs. John Allen.
- Saturday Afternoon Club, Manhattan, Kan. President, Miss Eleanor Winne.
- Lux, Phillipsburg, Kan. President, Miss Olive I. Royce.
- Modern Fiction, Kansas City, Kan. President, Mrs. Walter Ladd.
- Intempera, Topeka, Kan. President, Mrs. Frank Lindsay.
- Monday Afternoons, Ottawa, Kan. President, Dr. R. A. Wasson.
- Domestic Science Club, Manhattan, Kan. President, Miss Josephine C. Harper.
- The Whittier Club, Leavenworth, Kan. President, Miss Laura Hook.
- The Ruskin Club, Ottawa, Kan. President, Julia M. Walsh.
- Associated Clubs, Kansas City, Kan. President, Mrs. D. S. Stephens, 800 North Seventh street.
- The Rosetti Circle, Winfield, Kan. President, Alma M. Miller.
- Hutchinson Women's Club, Hutchinson, Kan. President, Mrs. George W. Winans.
- The Western Sorosis, Topeka, Kan. President, Mrs. C. J. Evans, 1318 Buchanan street.
- The Romans, Junction City, Kan. President, Mrs. W. W. Cook.
- The Junior Atlantean, Topeka, Kan. President, Miss Santa Waters, 100 Buchanan street.
- Monday Tourists Club, Topeka, Kan. President, Mrs. Wm. A. Johnston.
- The Twentieth Century Club, Topeka, Kan. President, Miss Alice B. Patterson.
- English Literature Club, Topeka, Kan. President, Mrs. J. M. Townsend, 614 Tyler street.
- Good Government Club, Topeka, Kan. President, Mary A. Horton.
- The Fortnightly Club, Arkansas City, Kan. President, Mrs. L. D. Dodge.
- Ladies' Literary League, Lawrence, Kan. President, Mrs. F. M. Perkins.
- The Progress Club, Olathe, Kan. President, Mrs. F. N. Hancock.
- The Woman's Study Club, Pittsburg, Kan. President, Mrs. Lavon Lanyon.
- Valencia Literary Club, Valencia, Kan. President, Mrs. Andrew Wilson.
- Quivera Club, Lawrence, Kan. President, Mrs. Mary B. Whitman.
- The Chanute Benevolent Association, Chanute, Kan. President, Josie B. Lapham.
- The Woman's Club of Sitka, Sitka, Alaska. Secretary, Mrs. John G. Brady.
- Edgerton Culture Club, Edgerton, Wis. President, Mrs. Anna C. Carrier.
- Woman's Club, Winside, Neb. President, Belle Willey Gue.
- Utilie Dulse, Bloomfield, Neb. President, Miss Mary Jennings.
- Fin de Siècle, Central City, Neb. President, Mrs. H. C. Graves.
- Alpha Club, Central City, Neb. President, Mrs. T. B. Hood.
- Sorosis, Central City, Neb. President, Mrs. J. H. Nash.
- Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston and Vicinity. President, Mary E. Jones, M. D.
- Woman's Club of Durango, Durango, Colo. President, Mrs. Mary B. Franklin.
- The Twentieth Century Club, Cripple Creek, Colo. President, Mrs. F. H. Thomas.
- Students' Club, Georgetown, Colo. President, Miss Mattie Taylor.
- Monday Evening Club, Oberlin, Kan. (Name of president not given.)
- Greensboro Round Table, Greensboro, North Carolina. President, Mrs. J. W. Parker.
- The Deadwood Woman's Club, Deadwood, South Dakota. President, Mrs. Franklin D. Smith.
- American Women's Literary Society, Shanghai, China. President, Mrs. John W. Cline.
- The Woman's Club of Carnegie, Carnegie, Pa. President, Mrs. Martha E. Glenn.
- The Edahoe Club, Salmon, Idaho. President, Miss Flora A. North.
- Placerville Shakespeare Club, Placerville, California. President, Mrs. Frances Corrigan.

Mrs. Frederick Hanger, of Arkansas, is president of the Arkansas branch of the Colonial Dames of America. She has been president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and of several important clubs. Besides all this she is one of the twenty members of the National Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase, editor of the best women's club department in Arkansas, and several other things besides.

The American Women's Literary Society of Shanghai, China, has applied for membership in the G. F. W. C. This is the first club from the Flowery Kingdom. The Women's Club of Saltillo, Mexico has also applied.

LAST WORDS FROM LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 18, 1902.

Editor CLUB WOMAN:

The local biennial board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held its final business meeting in Los Angeles, Saturday, June 7, 1902, a meeting which convened at 2 P. M., and was still in session when the dusks of evening began to fall. The entire session was given to reports from the various chairmen of the different committees and the reading of resolutions. These reports and resolutions being prepared for the published biennial report, were gone over very carefully and great pains had been taken to render them helpful and suggestive for the detail of future biennial work. Especially interesting was the report of the chairman of the finance committee, Mrs. W. L. Graves, showing quite a little surplus in the treasury. It was decided to place this surplus in a savings bank and later to use it in some form commemorative of the convention and its work. With the adjournment of this, the last biennial board meeting, and the closing up of the general business of the convention, the delightful first week in May becomes a memory.

During that week Los Angeles welcomed thousands of visiting club women—each day was pregnant with the meeting of friends, of stirring addresses, of able discussions, of dramatic climaxes, of swift succession of receptions, dinners, luncheons, teas. There were flags and pennants and music and street pageants and illuminations all over the city, which was each day permeated with a thrill of excitement. Each club woman went to and fro thrilled with passionate zeal and with an intense desire to understand the conditions around her, all the great movements of life, domestic, political, economic, educational. Indeed so much was crowded into the week that it was with difficulty one carried her intellectual burdens, and after it was all over it was found still more difficult to take up the common, every day duties of life again after the week of such strenuous living.

Los Angeles did not abruptly stop all the wheels of progress set in motion during the convention week, for many of the notable visiting club women lingered for many days in the Angel city, giving both drawing room and club talks upon the various topics of practical concern, which were a part of the convention's program. This resulted in the organization of new lines of work, or in new activities on old lines, or in auxiliary committee work in clubs where new interest had been aroused. Of the last, "The Consumers' League" and "The Park and Out Door Art Association," as well as other educational and reform work, were much discussed.

Perhaps the best result accomplished by the convention was the drawing close together of the women of the North, the South, the East, the West, and the nearness which they learn to feel for each other through the link of general federation. The week of intimate association fully aroused a spirit of democracy, of altruism, which seemed to sweep through the Federation, leaving no barrier of "color line" or of any political or local issue, all of which will add greatly to the success of future work.

The great influence of the convention lay in the especial social and intellectual charm of the women. None will ever forget Mrs. Lowe, whose strength as a presiding officer was universally felt. Her dignity, her grace, her poise, her musical voice, her stately bearing, her ability to meet all perplexing convention questions, her perfect ease, her knowledge of parliamentary law, all fitted her especially for leadership, and she was ably assisted by her talented board of managers.

The Los Angeles women feel very happy in looking back upon the convention to remember their many distinguished guests who took the long journey across the continent to speak before them upon the vital questions which the General Federation of Women's Clubs have taken into consideration. While there have been

many notable gatherings in the city, it is conceded by all that this represented the highest type of womanhood from all parts of the United States, and that the convention will now be one of happy memory in all the club calendars of Southern California.

ELLA H. ENDERLEIN, Club Correspondent Local Biennial Board.

FROM THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 1520 Mississippi Avenue.

My dear Miss Winslow,—There seems to be so much misunderstanding about the memorial and celebration ordered by the General Federation in view of the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, that I beg the indulgence of your readers in stating the matter clearly through your columns.

Through the courtesy of Minnesota Missouri was given the privilege of presenting at the fifth biennial resolutions concerning the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, which were adopted, and Missouri was asked to take the matter in hand. According to this order the program of celebration was decided upon and the date was fixed for the week commencing Oct. 17, 1904.

The committee, consisting of one member from each of the Louisiana Purchase states, could not agree as to the form of memorial on account of the largeness of the propositions presented and the amount of money involved in those most favored. This point was the one, therefore, presented to the convention at the sixth biennial, with the recommendation from the committee that the General Federation decide the form of memorial.

Recommendation:

In view of the largeness of the propositions presented to the Louisiana Purchase states committee, and in consideration of the diversity of interests in the General Federation, each and all of which should receive recognition, be it

Resolved, That the question of a permanent memorial to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase be reverted to the General Federation for settlement at the biennial at Los Angeles.

Upon the report of the committee Mrs. W. A. Johnston of Kansas moved the adoption of this resolution. Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth of New York moved to lay on the table, which motion prevailed. The second day following Mrs. Helmuth moved to take the motion from the table—carried. The motion to adopt the resolution then prevailed. Mrs. Edwin Harrison of Missouri moved that a Hall of Philanthropy be erected as a memorial. Questions followed concerning the amount of money to be raised and the manner of raising it, when Mrs. LaPenotiere of Minnesota asked for the reading of an ordinance of the city of St. Louis, of importance as affecting the control of such a memorial. Mrs. Harrison began the reading but was interrupted and did not finish. The amount of money was at all times the disturbing element, causing such adverse comment that those interested in other schemes requiring large amounts thought it unwise to present them. After much discussion it was moved and carried to refer the form to the board of directors with power to act.

The chairman of the Louisiana Purchase states committee met with the board at its first meeting following the convention. It was then decided that a simple, artistic form should be erected and paid for from the general treasury. This form will be a tablet in commemoration of the purchase, and was left in the hands of the committee already acting. It was not the intention originally to insist upon the clubs raising such a large sum for a memorial to the centennial of one portion of the country. The desire for headquarters for the General Federation started the thought of a large building, and others followed. The fact that the states most interested could not agree, either upon form or possibility of raising such a large sum, showed conclusively that this was not the time to present it to other states throughout the country. When clubs realize that their best work is reciprocal, then will they decide

enthusiastically to give themselves a home and a central, radiating point, from whence can be obtained necessary data for all lines of work. Speed the day!

Very sincerely,

EVA PERRY-MOORE,
Chairman Louisiana Purchase States Committee.

The executive board meeting (G. F. W. C.) will be held at the New Willard in Washington, D. C., November 11 and 12.

At the Los Angeles biennial somebody reported that from the time of the organization of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in 1889, New York has held nine of the official positions. The first year she had three of these and has had one place each following biennial. Massachusetts is a close second, with seven: Ohio and Pennsylvania have each had six. Following is the complete tabulated list, compiled from the official records of the General Federation:

New York.....	9
Massachusetts.....	7
Pennsylvania.....	6
Ohio.....	6
California.....	4
Illinois.....	4
Missouri.....	4
Iowa.....	4
District of Columbia.....	4
New Jersey.....	3
Tennessee.....	3
Rhode Island.....	3
Colorado.....	3
Michigan.....	3
Louisiana.....	3
Kentucky.....	3
Indiana.....	2
Maine.....	2
Nebraska.....	2
Georgia.....	2
Wisconsin.....	2
Utah.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
Washington.....	1
Minnesota.....	1
Montana.....	1
South Dakota.....	1
Kansas.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9, 1902.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the G. F. W. C. it was decided to procure a memorial tablet not to exceed \$500 for the Louisiana Purchase Memorial, the design to be presented at the next board meeting.

Mrs. Denison, Mrs. West and Mrs. Fox were made the executive committee.

A recommendation was made that the board of directors of the G. F. W. C. instruct the membership committee 1902-04:

First, to admit no secret societies.

Second, to admit no club which at the time of the opening of the seventh biennial shall have been in existence less than one year.

Third, to admit no club during the sixty days preceding the first day of the seventh biennial.

News comes just as we are going to press of the death of Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, president of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory and state editor for the CLUB WOMAN. She died at her home August 9. She will be succeeded by Mrs. Eugene Hamilton of Chickasha, I. T. All who have attended the last two biennials will remember Mrs. Douglas well, as her bright, cheery personality and her earnest interest in everything always impressed the other delegates with a sense of her ability. Says Mrs. Scott, Federation secretary for Oklahoma: "It is impossible to tell you how bereft and comfortless we feel just now. Our annual meeting occurs this year in October, and I have no heart for it when I think what it will be without the enthusiasm which the bright, sparkling personality of Mrs. Douglas infused into everything she was connected with."

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

To State Editors.



WE HAVE decided not to give any more complete reports of state conventions. This is necessary on account of space and we find that readers in other states, as a rule, do not care for them, and also that club women in those states which have had the longest reports and the most space accorded them, do not reciprocate by sending in subscriptions. In short, we have come to believe that what our readers want is short, concise and clear accounts of actual work accomplished by each state. Therefore, please bear in mind:

That not over 3000 to 5000 words can be given any state in any issue.

That we want only the salient features of any convention, the principal officers elected, the actual work accomplished, the plans for future work—and that without superfluous words.

That complimentary references to local musicians will be cut out. The titles of musical numbers sung by "gifted artists" at a convention in Boston, for instance, can have no possible interest for our readers in Oregon or Texas, and vice versa.

That abbreviations are an abomination unto the Lord and an aggravation to the best-tempered editor. Write out the little words titles of officers, and everything else, and abstain from the use of ditto marks unless you would be set down as a novice.

That in reporting speeches, complimentary notices of the "hostess club," etc., are superfluous. We are crowded for space to print important news. Ask yourself what, in your report, will interest the women on the other side of the continent, and "play up" to them.

That we do not want a lot of cuttings from the local newspaper; that we do want a well-digested, well-written report.

And that there is a wide difference between a model report for the CLUB WOMAN and the daily reports of the same meeting for your local paper.

KANSAS.

THE Kansas State Social Federation met in Salina, May 26-27-28-29, the meeting having been postponed from the first to the last week of May, because of the biennial at Los Angeles, the president of federation, the executive board and more than a hundred members desiring to attend the latter meeting.

The change in time was not favorable to a large attendance at the state meeting, both because of the lingering in California to which many were tempted, and because of the public school commencements which were taking place in many towns and to which mothers felt themselves in duty bound. But the lack in numbers was made up in earnestness and enthusiasm and the meeting was equal to any previous one in interest and profit.

Most elaborate preparations for the reception and entertainment of their guests had been made by the Salina Clubs under the direction of Mrs. May Belleville Brown. Trains were met by committees, hotels gave special rates and many were received in private homes. On Monday evening a general reception was given in Masonic Hall which was profusely and artistically decorated with flowers rivaling those of Los Angeles. A mandolin club furnished sweet music while hostesses and guests exchanged friendly greeting. There was not lacking the sterner sex, the gentlemen of Salina by their presence giving the club women of the federation a cordial welcome.

On Tuesday morning the first business meeting was held in the Methodist Church, which was effectively decorated with flags and pennants, the latter being in many colors of silk, and each bearing the name of a club. Ribbons in Federation colors, brown and yellow, were twined and looped round the tall columns of the

Auditorium, and the banners designating the seats of the delegates by districts were in their places.

Reports of officers for the past year were read and received and a recording secretary, Mrs. Bond, of Salina, elected to fill a vacancy. An amendment to the constitution including district, county and city federations in the membership was passed. Also one empowering the executive board to fill all vacancies occurring between annual meetings. Mrs. Mary T. Gray, first president of Social Science Club, was made president emeritus of the Federation.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. May Belleville Brown voiced the welcome of the Salina Clubs to the State Federation, and Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, responded. Mrs. W. A. Johnston then delivered the president's annual address, passing in review the work of the year. The completion of district organization, the increased use of the traveling libraries and the inauguration of the traveling art galleries, the adoption by the state board of charities of the suggestions offered by the conference committee, and the growing number of clubs in the Federation were all causes of congratulation. Mrs. Johnston suggested as the next work of the Federation a concerted and determined effort to have domestic science, and the simpler forms of manual training made a part of the curriculum of the public schools of the state. This was received with applause. In fact industrial training was the keynote of the meeting. Three committees, art, education and philanthropy, presented its claims from their different standpoints.

Under the head of "The Lesser Arts," Mr. W. A. Griffith, of the University of Kansas, treated of art in the practical walks of life, art taught to the people through the medium of public school instruction. "The hand trained as well as the mind," he said, "had been proven a benefit."

Mr. Robert L. Russ, superintendent of schools in Pittsburg, Kan., where manual training and domestic science are now a part of the school exercises, told of the success of the experiment, and the display of the work of pupils in his schools confirmed his words. Mr. Russ agreed with other authorities that children will average better in the study of books when a part of their time is given to handiwork, and that many boys thought dull or indifferent are awakened and interested by it and may be kept in school longer.

The department of education, through Miss Edith McIntyre, professor of domestic science in the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, and Miss Edith Coburn, a former pupil of this institution, also advocated the dual training of brain and hand, and Mrs. Kate Aplington of Council Grove, under the caption "A Practical Question for Philanthropists," plead for the same cause, and at the close of her address offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to look up the subject in all its bearings, to study the laws of states that had introduced manual training in their schools and to memorialize the next Legislature in regard to it. With an amendment adding kindergarten training the resolution was adopted.

The committees on literature and music provided a pleasant evening and stimulated the study and use of good English. After an introductory address by Mrs. W. A. McCarter the program was as follows; "Literature for Busy Women," by Mrs. A. J. Hunt of Arkansas City, who spoke of the value of "minute rests" for the busy housewife if spent in the reading of good books. Mrs. Burdett of Kingman urged "Books for Boys," and incidentally boys for books. The musical numbers were of a high order and were given by some of the best artists in the state: Miss Grace Phillips, pianist, Miss Sharp, Miss Anderson, Miss Scammon, Miss Going, vocalists, and Mrs. Abby Clark Hogan, violinist.

The department of civics was well represented by Mrs. G. P. Aikman of Eldorado, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs and Mrs. Eugenia St. John.

Mrs. Garver of Topeka made an eloquent address on "The

Bible in the Public Schools," and Mrs. Alice A. Halderman, chairman of the conference committee, spoke of the needs of the Beloit industrial school for girls. She will advocate the cottage system and the single room rather than the dormitory, and the classification of the pupils with regard to moral status, that the better disposed may not be contaminated by the incorrigible. She stated that the domestic science classes would be begun at once, the new building for that purpose being now ready for use. Girls are to be trained for housework in families of six to eight by serving that number in the institution. Every girl will enter the classes and may become an expert. A woman physician is to be employed and training in nursing the sick will be given.

A new and fine feature of this the seventh annual meeting of the Federation, was the art exhibit. There were many pictures in oil, water colors and crayon, four cabinets of ceramic work and many pieces of tapestry, embroidery and lace work, all of which were greatly admired.

A portrait in oil of Mrs. C. C. Goddard, the much beloved G. F. W. C. secretary for Kansas, done by Mrs. Alice Worswick, teacher of art in the Leavenworth Art League, is worthy of special mention. It is a perfect portrait, pose, coloring, expression pleasing and surprising every one. Miss Bertha Rockwell exhibited a number of water colors done in Holland, from life, that were very fine.

Before the meeting adjourned reports of the biennial at Los Angeles were made by Mrs. H. O. Garvey of Topeka, Mrs. Cowley of Columbus and Mrs. J. M. Miller of Council Grove. To Mrs. Humphrey had been assigned the question "What Does it Profit Us?" and she scored many points in which the club and the club woman is a gainer by reason of the great General Federation.

The three-minute reports from clubs showed much accomplishment along all lines of philanthropy.

Mrs. H. G. Toler of Wichita extended a very cordial invitation from the four clubs of Wichita to the State Federation, asking that the next annual meeting be held in that place during the first week in May, 1903. The invitation was accepted and the Federation adjourned, after resolutions thanking Salina for her most royal hospitality.

MARY VANCE HUMPHREY.

ILLINOIS.

AT THE last annual meeting of the Sixteenth District Federation, held at Pekin, in April, it was shown that, in addition to the usual studies of various clubs, much philanthropic and educational work has been accomplished, such as Audubon societies formed in schools and clubs, lecturers procured, library work done, domestic science classes formed, a school for miners established, village improvement work done, sick and disabled railroad men cared for, supplies sent to hospitals and a bed endowed; and perhaps the form of philanthropy which excited the most heartfelt approval was the gathering of a large number of Peoria newsboys and bootblacks into an Audubon Club which had developed into an enthusiastic class for the study of German.

April 3 was red letter day for the Women's Clubs of the Nineteenth Congressional District of the state of Illinois. On that day the Nineteenth District Federation was formed. The invitations to the meeting were issued by the Decatur Woman's Club. The district is one of the largest in the state, being composed of eight counties. Twenty-eight clubs were written to and representatives from twelve clubs were present.

Mrs. Florence E. McConnell, state vice-president of the district, presided during the sessions.

The delegates were enthusiastic for organization and many practical suggestions were made as to the good that might be accomplished.

A simple, forceful constitution was adopted, after the permanent organization and election of officers.

schools are primarily centers for the making of citizens who shall be self-respecting, because equipped to meet life on fair terms.

It is a wonderful justification of the wisdom of the founders of this republic that we now gauge our national prosperity, both material and moral, by the condition of our fellow citizens in the industries.

What is the life possible to the wage earner? What are the conditions for wages, for recreation, for education, for work? Are not these matters worthy our deep consideration? Is not our life as a nation dependent upon our answer to these questions?

The first step is our own education in looking into existing conditions, and second in creating a great body of public opinion; for this is what brings laws into existence, and is the only power that can guarantee their observance.

It is evident that one of the tendencies of a democracy is to delegate authority, to put a man or woman into public office or position of trust and then go our way content. This is a casting aside of our highest privilege, which is the exercise of continuous interest and responsibility. We as individuals should consider ourselves responsible for legislation, ready to help all good laws into active life, and to work and to protest against ignorant legislation. We should know what laws are being considered both in our national and state legislative centers. We should be ready at a moment's notice, because equipped with knowledge, to join in a petition or write to our representatives, who would often welcome a clear fresh note from outside the political arena.

In the leisure of the smaller clubs, perhaps in the country, thorough study might be made of the contemporary conditions of industrial life and their genesis.

Professor Lucy Salmon of Vassar, author of "The History of the Appointing Power," has kindly consented to prepare for us a "Syllabus for the Study of Civil Service Reform," which will be ready for distribution in the early autumn. The current topics class might and should properly include in its work these questions of our well-being as a nation.

We are told that child labor has increased in some of our Northern states in spite of the law, such is the struggle for life and competition of industry. We can insist here that our law shall be carried out by inspectors selected according to civil service reform principles, but our Southern states are unprotected by law, and are taken unawares by the swiftness with which modern industrial conditions have overtaken them.

We are now one country, capital goes from state to state seeking its largest opportunity. We must see that an enlightened moral consciousness goes hand in hand, saying that at least the children shall not be exploited, either by their wretched parents or by the employer.

We cannot remedy these evils except by a great, concerted movement of all our Federations, that shall examine with thoroughness into the industrial conditions of women and children; that shall press for uniform laws; that shall insist that officials dealing with these matters shall be appointed under the civil service law. And shall also examine into the education which is given in our schools, how far it is practical and helpful and how far it enriches the life and increases the opportunity of the boy or girl who leaves school at 14 or 12 years of age.

The work done in the Georgia Federation by Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Ottley and that band of devoted women calls for our sympathy and help. They were wise at the beginning in seeing the necessary connection between hours of labor and education. They have just received the indorsement of the trustees of the Southern Education Fund, as well as an appropriation for further work.

The Kentucky Federation is asking for help for the brave women who are at work in the mountains, educating the boys and girls before they are overtaken by industrial conditions and absorbed into mine and factory.

Alabama is up asking for protection for her children. It is said that in some of the Southern states more than 20 per cent of the mill operatives are under fourteen years of age. Many of these mills are controlled by Northern capital, and thus it becomes our duty to help our Southern brothers and sisters who are in the heat of the battle for better conditions. Mrs. Granger, in her moving address at the biennial, told of overworked and exhausted underpaid children, some of them only ten years old, in words that remind one of the beginnings of factory industry in England. In the seventeenth century, in Norwich, even a little creature of six was thought fit for labor. In the eighteenth century children were taken from the poorhouse, inspected by mill owner or agent, "deposited in dark cellars, waiting transportation. In brisk times, when mills were working night and day, their beds, such as they were, were never cool; as one set of children rose for labor the other set retired to rest."

Commission after commission sat investigating these things until public opinion was roused and laws were passed of inspectors, etc., which slowly modified the horrors, until today, in England, such a thing is impossible.

No club and no individual can afford to be out of the great current of modern life. If we cannot work with the workers, we can render their success sure by our intelligent understanding of the problems that face us, and by our determination that public opinion shall be brought to a higher and higher level.

It is impossible to foretell the future of our industries. The increasing perfection of light running machinery may dispense with all service except that of the man who starts the electric force, or who oversees the automatic working, or all factory and allied work may come to be done by women and young boys and girls. The process of the solution of these industrial problems must be a long and slow one, for we face ever changing conditions of the movement of population and the perfecting the instruments of production. The question of the development and improvement of our civil service, which we realize to be so vital to all our work, is a more stable one, the same underlying conditions will persist as long as governments stand. We shall have a civil administration, with men and women to carry it out, and the problem will be how to find those we can entrust with these matters demanding skill and training and a high sense of responsibility.

Our nation is still young, and we are only at the beginning of our work. If we "esteem right and the honor that springs from right, and regard justice as the greatest and most necessary of things," we shall have the blessing foretold by Goethe—"What a man wishes for in his youth, shall he have enough of in his old age."

Mrs. Atherton's report of the committee to co-operate with the Collegiate Alumnae suggested much for the betterment of the schools. The joint committee has chosen to study the needs of the elementary schools, and hopes to suggest ways and means by which these may be made more efficient through the education of public sentiment. An advisory committee of nine educational experts, including President Eliot of Harvard University, Dr. George E. Balliet, superintendent of Springfield public schools, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, and others, is considering what steps women's organizations can take toward the goal to be reached. The importance of good teachers, and good school boards, with appointments for merit alone, was dwelt upon. On the question "How are schoolboards to be nominated and elected?" definite recommendations are to be issued. A strong effort is being made to persuade college graduates to consider positions in primary and grammar grades. With this effort must come a readjustment of salaries, better conditions in the schools, fewer pupils to a teacher.

Miss O. M. E. Rowe, former president of the Massachusetts Federation, gave the report of the committee on social service, of which she is chairman. She said in part:

Twenty-five clubs report special committees on sociology, social science or social service, but good work is done under other names. The most thorough study of sociology obtains in the Middlesex Women's Club, which has taken up "The Evolution of Society," "Municipal Problems" and "Ethical Interpretation of Social Progress." The Fitchburg Woman's Club has had a course on "Political Economy," conducted by Prof. Ely. Many clubs have listened to lectures on practical social work, college settlements being the favorite.

The greatest development in the past year has been in stamp savings. Clubs in Bridgewater, Reading, Danvers, Peabody, Milford, Dorchester, Newton Centre and Chelsea have made good beginnings; Framingham has opened stations in its three villages; Brockton has over one thousand depositors in four grammar schools, and Watertown, having established it in schools, is now trying to put the system into its factories. The 1884 Club of Lynn has organized a small but promising working girl's club, and the Lynn Woman's Club has helped furnish a room where working women may find books and magazines and have classes and entertainments. The Chelsea Woman's Club gave moral and financial support to a club for working girls organized last year; and the Clinton Club has gradually put itself into friendly relations with many young wage earners in hope of having a club in the autumn. The Springfield Woman's Club has carried on successfully a class for tailoresses. Clubs of Natick, Wakefield and the Outlook of Lynn are conducting well-attended mothers' classes. The Worcester Woman's Club does similar work among the poor, and con-

tributed \$25 toward the boys' club. The Wellesley Hills Club gives a course of entertainments for working men and their families, and also pays for hospital treatment for deserving cases. The Melrose Club has established in effect an employment bureau and a similar agency is being organized by Women in Council in Roxbury. This club also keeps in close touch with the Consumers' League by regular reports of its work.

Miss Rowe reported some falling off in attention to the work of the Consumers' League, and warned her hearers that the sweat shop thrived in exact ratio to the indifference of women to such conditions. She commended the growing interest in civic affairs. The Home Club joined forces with the board of trade and secured better transit from East Boston. It protested against the introduction of water gas, and prevented the appointment of improper instructors in the public gymnasium.

The Heptorean Club supports a free hospital bed and has helped in getting suitable care for women and children under arrest. The City Federation of Newton secured the appointment of a police matron, and police patrol for the Charles river banks at Riverside, and is now working for a public park. The Mattapan-nock Club of South Boston protested to the aldermen against a liquor den and cheap dance hall at beautiful City Point. The Newton Centre Club made possible a large public playground, and contributes to the mothers' rest, district nursing and Children's Island home.

The Salem Woman's Club spends half of its income in philanthropy, sending \$50 to Tuskegee. Last year it furnished a free bath house, and this year gave \$600 to enlarge the work. New Hampshire's Daughters have assisted the home state by giving a piano to an orphanage, 100 good books to an industrial school and has co-operated with the State Forestry Association. The Medford Club gave \$20 toward the matrons' room in the Home for the Aged, and furnished a bed in the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies. The Thursday Fortnightly of Dorchester gave a party to "shut-ins" at the Home for Incurables, paid for country vacations for destitute children, carried on a flower mission, bought fuel for poor families and gave \$200 to the Floating hospital. The Sharon Club of sixty members devotes annually about \$80 to charity. The Athol Club takes pictures and delicacies to the town farm. The Berlin Club has been hostess for the aged, teachers and children, unifying social life in the little town. Women in Council, invited the inmates of the Old Ladies' Home to hear the lecture by Jacob Riis.

The Berlin Club organized a village improvement society. The Ashland Club planted trees, set out rubbish barrels, persuaded the town to provide a proper dump, added books to public library, contributed to the Home for Crippled Children and got an old resident to lecture on Ashland's early history; all this with only thirty-five members. The Roxburghe, New Bedford, Clinton, Littleton, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wellesley, Northborough, East Boston, Medfield, Great Barrington and Malden Clubs have encouraged tree culture, either by observing Arbor Day, or in planting trees and vines, or waging war against the brown tail moth. To help exterminate these pests the Medford Club distributed 3000 circulars by means of school children. Cantabrigia made widespread distribution of warning circulars in the spring, supplemented by a mass meeting in Sanders theatre, and stirring up other organizations to join the campaign. The Chelsea Club went a step farther and secured an ordinance whereby a fine was imposed on householders who neglected to destroy the nests of these destructive creatures on their own premises. The Winthrop Club gave 100 potted plants to the schools, and is trying to improve the surroundings of the railway station. The Melrose Club induced the town to go on with the village improvement it had begun: the Baldwinville Club contributed toward better sidewalks; the West Newton Educational has taken steps for the preservation not only of our native song birds, but of our wild flowers and ferns. The Franklin Club reports its practical improvement section doing good work. The Norwood Club accomplished the clearing up of an unsightly lot in the heart of the town and offered \$100 to build a permanent band stand for open-air concerts.

The Ayer Club won the co-operation of school officials in trying to enlist the efforts of boys to beautify the school grounds by giving seeds and plants, with an exhibition of results in the autumn. The Fitchburg Club aroused public sentiment by a lecture by Henry T. Bailey; expended \$40 for trees and vines on school grounds, and gave \$1000 to improve Postoffice Park. The Blackstone Club of sixty members bought a drinking fountain, and induced the town to co-operate in placing it, and also has stirred up the selectmen, the factory corporations and tree wardens to stop

the ravages of the elm beetle; it celebrated Arbor Day by planting trees on the church green. Through the spirited action of the Brighthelmstone, in rallying the sister clubs of Waltham, Newton, Watertown and Cambridge against an infamous road house, a dignified personal appeal was made to Governor Crane, which secured his co-operation, and the plague spot was closed.

Mrs. E. N. L. Walton's report for the education committee added to the long roll of club achievements. "Twenty-five clubs," she said, "reported having done something toward decorating school buildings, generally with pictures, casts or busts, and of grounds by setting out trees or plants. The Milton Club gave a life-sized picture of Governor Wolcott to each school building in the town, and the Women in Council report that there is not a schoolroom in Roxbury but contains at least one picture or bust given by the club. The Dorchester Woman's Club has given \$70 for this object the past year, and the Brighthelmstone Club \$50. The Milford Club assisted in an art exhibition that netted \$75 for the high school, and the Brockton Woman's Club gave \$100 for schoolroom decoration.

"Several clubs reported supporting free kindergartens in past years which are now maintained by public funds; the Danvers Club supported a free kindergarten for six years, Sharon for two years and Cantabrigia conducts one for six weeks every summer.

"Eleven clubs have done something to promote manual training; seven report its maintenance in the public schools largely through their efforts; others are looking forward to this effect.

"Eight clubs have maintained vacation schools or playgrounds; ten have assisted in their maintenance; two have tried and failed; three more say they are needed in their locality; some have turned them over to the city or town. Newton Center has contributed \$2800 for a permanent playground and placed on it a drinking fountain. Dorchester, Milton, Newtonville and Wellesley Hills are doing nobly.

"Twenty clubs have tried to interest children in nature study, especially on birds. In Newburyport between 700 and 800 pupils were dismissed from school to listen to a lecture given by the club on 'Haunts of Nature.'

"Only nine clubs reported anything done towards improving the manners and morals of children. A unique method is employed by the Dorchester Fortnightly, which has organized a Junior Fortnightly for children of its members for the express purpose of improvement in manners and morals. It is reported as 'working beautifully.'

"Women in Council of Roxbury have lent seventeen photographs of masterpieces, neatly framed, to boys of the ninth grade to be kept two weeks each for the purpose of beautifying the home, hoping thus to help the boys to take an interest in their homes. The Middlesex Club has conducted a 'Little Housekeepers' Class' made up of twenty-four poor children. Twenty-five clubs tried in various ways to enlist co-operation of parents; four clubs have held mothers' meetings. The Winthrop Woman's Club receives a report from its visiting committee every month, and exhibits, if possible, specimens of nature and other work.

"These visits are so heartily approved by teachers and school committee that the cry is, 'Send us more mothers to visit and observe,' and the committee has asked for suggestions from the club whereby the schools could be improved. The Milton Woman's Club was formed to take up school questions, and has had fine lectures on educational topics, inviting teachers and citizens."

Mrs. Walton spoke of the matter of retaining textbooks by the pupil on leaving school and said that clubs could work directly for this end and thus secure a geography, dictionary and arithmetic at least for every home. Of the social life of the teacher she said: "Twenty-seven clubs have made special effort to enrich the teachers' social life, generally by inviting them to the regular or special meetings and to receptions. Some clubs invite the teachers as perpetual guests.

"Twenty-four clubs reported women as already serving on school boards, and one (in West Acton) as superintendent. Three tried to secure women on the board but failed, though one succeeded in securing a nomination.

"Thirty-two clubs made special effort to increase the registering and voting of women, and several of these clubs appointed women to accompany the timid to the polls. The Worcester Woman's Club has a standing committee to work to this end and for women on the board. Several clubs have had lectures on the subject, and the Winthrop Club went in a body to vote."

In other lines of educational work, "the Pierian Club of Attleboro reported trying for a new public library building; the South Framingham Woman's Club has made a selection of reference books for the public library to fit the needs of teacher and pupil; the Quinshipang of Milford has established a circulating library

for the outlying districts in the hope of cultivating a better taste for literature; the Danvers Club has given prizes for best essays by seniors in the high school."

Mrs. Walton reported the defeat of the legislative bill endorsed by the Federation, asking for a state parental school for girls. She expressed her feeling that the Federation should not lose heart on this account, and commended the measure to the successors of her committee for their efforts in its behalf, with work for the adoption by the towns of the provision for the retention by graduate pupils of the most helpful of their text books.

The amendment to the by-laws which was acted upon was necessary in order that an assistant clerk might be legally elected an officer of the Federation and unanimously voted.

The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Mrs. May Alden Ward; vice-presidents, Miss Helen A. Whittier, Mrs. Anna D. West, Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton, Miss Georgie Bacon; clerk, Miss Katharine Stone; assistant clerk, Mrs. Julia A. Aldrich; corresponding secretary, Miss Etta H. Glidden; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian B. Carter; directors for three years, Mrs. Laura E. Terhune, Miss L. A. W. Perkins, Miss Ethel Parton, Miss Effie S. Nowers, Mrs. Virginia N. Johnson.

Luncheon was served on the pleasant, shaded lawns about Wellesley's town hall, and there was driving for those who wished a glimpse of the college, the Hunnewell gardens, and other charming sights of Wellesley.

An unexpected pleasure at the afternoon session was the presence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, honorary president of the Massachusetts Federation, who was received with the enthusiasm which marks the affection felt for her by all true club women. She made one of the happy little speeches for which she is noted, expressing her satisfaction in the work of the clubs, and her desire to hear the reports of the biennial.

Another pleasant feature of the afternoon, was the presence and greeting of President Caroline Hazard of Wellesley. She said: "College girls are prospective club women. Certainly the work that you are doing, is the work we are all trying to do, in college and out, it is work we may all well put our hands to. We have an inspiration in this noble example beside us (Mrs. Howe), and we may take courage in the future that we have before us as women workers. All moral reforms have been in the hands of women from the very first. The first incentive has come from them, although men have helped in carrying it into execution. I certainly think we may congratulate ourselves on the work that women are doing all over this broad land. As far as in me lies as the president of the college, this sort of work is most warmly and heartily recognized. We are sending out this year 150 young women who, I hope, are going to do this sort of work for the whole country. It is a national work, a large and noble work, a work that calls forth all the best that in us lies."

The reports of the Los Angeles biennial gave the story of that great convention clearly, vividly and picturesquely. All were valuable, but Mrs. Ward's (as follows) especially so.

When the Massachusetts delegates to the sixth biennial try to sum up dispassionately the results of that convention, they find their feelings divided between discouragement and hope. So far as our cherished plans for the good of the General Federation were concerned, we were defeated at every point.

Perhaps we had never realized how small a place in this great country of ours can be filled by any one state, even the state of Massachusetts, until after we have traveled four thousand miles to find ourselves outnumbered and outvoted ten to one.

The result was a foregone conclusion. No amount of burning eloquence, no array of convincing argument would have changed that verdict. The vital questions were settled before the delegates started for Los Angeles. Three-fourths of the delegates came instructed to do a certain thing, and they did it. Logic and eloquence were barred out by the rules and regulations adopted at the first session. These provided that no delegate should speak

more than three minutes, and no delegate should speak twice on the same subject, save the maker of a motion, who might open and close the debate.

Much had been done in advance, however, in the way of argument on both sides. Massachusetts had distributed copies of the official statement of the executive board, and the leaflets prepared by Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, containing in condensed form the strongest arguments for reorganization. Illinois delegates had prepared a pamphlet of fifty pages protesting against any amendment to the constitution. Thousands of copies of this pamphlet were printed and distributed. A delegate from California had distributed a printed slip to which I will refer later. It is needless to say that copies of the "Southern Woman" were sown broadcast.

Conferences of the Massachusetts delegation were held on the outward journey, and after our arrival in Los Angeles. There was difference of opinion in regard to the two important questions, but there was absolute unity of action. The Massachusetts delegates felt that in this difficult position, in the face of certain defeat, the most important thing was to stand together, and this they did. No state in the convention presented a more united front than Massachusetts. Your president owes personal thanks to every member of the delegation for loyal support through a trying ordeal.

By the advice of the board permanent New England headquarters had been secured, and several meetings of the New England delegations were held. With one exception the New England states agreed to stand by Massachusetts. As you have heard the first three days of the convention were given to social, educational and literary meetings. The first business session was set for Monday morning. Before that time Miss Evans of Minnesota, second vice president of the General Federation, came to me with a proposition. It was evident, she said, that reorganization had had not the ghost of a chance. It was equally evident that our "substitute amendment," making the power of admission rest with the states would be defeated. She asked us to withdraw it in favor of an amendment which she considered more logical, and which would secure the same results. The amendment to be added to the Georgia compromise was this: "Only such membership tests shall be applied as are applied in the state from which the application comes."

This was presented to the Massachusetts delegation, and it was voted to withdraw our amendment in favor of Miss Evans's.

Later Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, with the delegates from the Chicago Woman's Club, brought another proposition. She felt assured that neither our substitute amendment nor the Minnesota amendment could carry. The only thing that could be done, she said, was to safeguard the compromise by amending the clause relating to the membership committee. That clause requires a unanimous vote to elect. Her amendment made a three-fifths vote sufficient. This was also presented to the Massachusetts delegation, and it was voted to support Miss Addams's amendment.

When the convention was called to order Monday morning not a single delegate's seat was empty. The air was tense with excitement. The first business was the report of the committee appointed two years ago to obtain a national charter. Mrs. Lockwood made the report, which was followed by warm debate, many of the delegates questioning the value of a national charter. It was finally voted to postpone the consideration of the charter until action had been taken on the amendments.

According to the regular order the Massachusetts amendments for reorganization would come first, both because of their priority and because they referred to the first article of the constitution. But the temper of the convention was shown by the first step taken. It was moved that the membership question, meaning the color question, be settled first without regard to reorganization. The motion was carried by a sweeping majority. Georgia then offered the amendment drawn up at the conference in New York. Mrs. Shields of Mississippi offered a substitute amendment: That clubs containing colored members should be eligible from states in which they are eligible to the State Federation, the power of decision to remain with the state. The amendment was defeated. Mrs. Coulter offered an amendment equivalent to our substitute amendment, but all amendments to the amendment were speedily voted down. The previous question was then moved and carried, and the vote taken on the conference amendment. It was carried by an overwhelming majority, nine-tenths of the delegates apparently voting for it. The business session was then adjourned.

In the meantime something else had happened. Among the documents distributed to delegates was the one from California referred to above. This was an article by Mary Urquhart Lee, the parliamentarian, containing the opinions of lawyers as to the illegality of reorganization. Judge Sloss of San Francisco and

Judge Noyes of Wisconsin were the authorities who had pronounced the plan of reorganization by states illegal, on the ground that it would deprive clubs already in the Federation of their rights. This brought out a new phase of the subject, and one that was not easy to meet, as none of us were lawyers. We were not ready to accept without question the opinions of Judge Sloss and Judge Noyes on this matter; but neither were we ready to answer their arguments without further light. We therefore decided to take legal advice. We consulted Judge Chapman, said to be one of the best corporation lawyers in California. Without knowing the stand taken by Judge Sloss and Judge Noyes, Judge Chapman gave an opinion which coincided with theirs. It was to the effect that the proposed plan of reorganization was not legal, because it would affect the membership of clubs already in the Federation. The organization could pass what laws it chose in regard to future members, but could not disfranchise clubs already in, nor change their membership from direct to indirect. This could only be done by unanimous consent, whereas there was instead almost unanimous objection.

Judge Chapman's opinion was presented to the Massachusetts delegation, and it was voted to withdraw the amendments on reorganization. It was thought best, however, by some of the delegates to present the amendments first, produce our strongest arguments, and not withdraw them until the legal objections had been brought forward in debate. The delegation decided upon this policy. Just before the opening of the Tuesday morning session we learned that the president, having taken counsel, intended to rule the amendments illegal as soon as offered. In view of this fact it seemed more dignified to forestall this action and withdraw them voluntarily. It was therefore announced that owing to legal complications and to the fact that we were so far from our counsel, the amendments on organization were withdrawn for the present.

Other amendments had been appended to the call for the biennial; one relating to representation did away with the majority fraction. Another defined the duties of the Federation secretary. The warm discussion over this amendment brought out the fact that in some of the states conditions exist which are not known in Massachusetts, namely, jealousy and friction between the individual clubs and the State Federation.

Miss Addams offered her amendment to the article on membership, which was to substitute the words "three-fifths" for the word unanimous. Her object was to make the admission of colored clubs easier by requiring only a three-fifths vote to elect, instead of a unanimous vote. Miss Addams made an earnest, eloquent and highly spiritual plea for the cause she was trying to further, but it made no difference whatever in the votes of the delegates. They applauded her eloquence, but they voted down her amendment. Few voices outside of Massachusetts were heard in its favor. The majority even in her own state of Illinois voted against it. This vote showed more clearly than anything which had taken place that it was not merely the sentiment of the South we had to contend with. It was the sentiment of almost the whole country. The vote on these amendments does not preclude the admission of colored clubs. It places the responsibility of their admission on the executive board of their State Federation and the executive board of the General Federation. The selection of the general board is, therefore, of more importance than ever before. The last amendment to be considered was on the question of the dues. An effort was made to reduce the per capita tax from 10 cents to 5. This amendment was defeated, as it was two years ago.

Other important business was transacted at the biennial besides the amendment of the constitution and the election of officers. Resolutions were passed which will have a far-reaching influence on the future work of the Federation. You have heard from the chairman of the civil service reform committee of the resolution to add to the permanent committee one on civil service reform. This result is very gratifying to us because of the pioneer work done by our committee. The chairman feels, I am sure, that such an opportunity of broadening the work repays her for her years of untiring labor in this cause. Other resolutions were passed of equal importance to other states. The most valuable sessions of the biennial were not those addressed by brilliant specialists; they were rather those at which we heard of the needs of the different states and of the definite reformatory and philanthropic work undertaken by club women in various parts of the country. For instance, the story of the social settlement work among the mountaineers of Tennessee. A handful of unselfish club women went into the mountains to camp among these people in order to bring them in touch with their own lives. They taught the women sewing, cooking and other homely arts of every-day life. As

one grateful mountaineer expressed it: "You uns who know how have come to tell us that don't know how."

We also heard of the work of establishing traveling libraries. In many of the Western and Southern states collections of books have been made and sent back and forth throughout the state, wherever needed. Pathetic letters were read from women in remote villages telling of the loneliness of their lives and of the value of these books and pictures to them. Traveling art collections of photographs and prints were used in the same way. In other states club women are working to secure forest reservations, to awaken an interest in forestry, to stimulate the interest in arts and crafts, to preserve historic landmarks, to improve the condition of working women, to establish juvenile courts, to protect the little children by obtaining uniform laws in regard to child labor. As I listened to all these accounts, I thought of the question which is so often asked, "What is the good of the General Federation? What does Massachusetts get out of it?" And I said to myself: "The best thing that Massachusetts gets from the Federation is the opportunity for service. There are hundreds of ways in which we can co-operate with other states in the work that is being done and that needs to be done."

Much of the work that is done in other states is not needed here. Wise legislators have given us good laws in regard to child labor. No such conditions exist among working women as were described to us. Our schools are on a plane which seems far removed from some of which we heard. We have little need of traveling libraries, for almost every village in Massachusetts has its own public library. Since we are so highly favored, since we do not need to do this work for ourselves, our hands are all the freer to reach out to help others.

I once heard an old lady say that she had heard her grandmother say that she should be glad when Boston was finished. It may be that Massachusetts is finished. If so let us turn our attention to helping others. There are many ways in which we can give our aid to the work for the mountaineers. And how easily can we assist in forming traveling libraries. The woman who lives on the lonely prairie and who hungers for books and pictures is as much our sister as if she lived under the shadow of the gilded dome. So long as children six years of age are employed in mills and factories in any part of the United States, the women of Massachusetts cannot wash their hands of the responsibility. Uniform laws in regard to child labor can only be obtained by creating public sentiment which will demand them. We can do our share in bringing this about. The best gift that can be given to any of us is the privilege of being of some use to the world. That privilege the Federation gives us. The reward is in the work itself, even though we may have to wait many years for the tangible results. Let us hope that in this co-operation, with the women of the East and the West, the North and the South, working side by side for the same objects, unworthy prejudices and antagonisms may be outgrown and cast aside, so that eventually we shall all stand together for the benefit of humanity.

The remaining reports of the standing committees were short though interesting.

Mrs. Helen S. Morse related how the library committee for home talent days had become the reciprocity bureau, and gave details of its plans and methods. It has now sixty-three courses of study besides the original five of the former committee, with thirty single papers, which may be lent to clubs.

Mrs. Anna T. Bush, for the legislative committee, stated that there was an encouraging outlook for this new line of work. Thirty-five clubs have replied to the question of the committee. The Fitchburg Woman's Club had worked for better laws restricting immigration; the Roxburghe for protection of birds in national parks and for restriction of vice in the Philippines. Others had signed remonstrances against pensions for Spanish war veterans and unseemly advertising. One was striving for better sanitary service and improved regulations for women's prisons. Others were interested in school suffrage or making vigorous battle over candidates.

Mrs. Ada M. Tillinghast, of the arts and crafts committee, reported a quiet but progressive year. She spoke of the interesting exhibit in March of the Springfield Teachers' Club, and commended exhibits in clubs of one handicraft instead of many at a time, as was done in the New England Woman's Club, where lace-making was shown and varieties described. She spoke of the

Browning memorial lace factory in Asolo, Italy. Mrs. Tillinghast urged keeping in touch with the manual training in the schools.

The work of the reorganization committee was well and concisely told by the chairman, Miss Helen A. Whittier, and thus closed the reports of the day.

DORA M. GOODWIN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY INVITATION of the Woman's Club of Dover, the seventh annual meeting of the State Federation of New Hampshire Women was held in that city May 15 and 16. "Federation weather" prevailed and the surroundings were all that could be desired. Nothing that could contribute to the pleasure, comfort and convenience of the delegates was left undone.

The first meeting was called to order promptly at 2:30 at St. John's Methodist Church. The organ prelude by Miss Grace Wiggin of Dover, was followed by the invocation by Mrs. Margaret H. Robins, after which His Honor Mayor A. G. Whittemore, welcomed the Federation to Dover in a felicitous address, during which he said:

This movement of the women of America is so recent in origin that it seems only a few short years since the first rays of light were seen on the horizon of the world of women's clubs, and so rapidly has the growth and development of these clubs been, they are today in the full sunshine of prosperity. I am indulging in no day dream or flattery when I tell you they have become a mighty power for good in the social advancement and education of the gentler sex. The influence of women has always been a power for good in the world, but under the influence of your clubs it is constantly expanding and who can define or limit its power.

Mrs. Caroline R. Whittemore, president of the hostess club, welcomed the visitors, saying in part:

Four thousand women, each valued for what she is, rather than for what she possesses, rallying under one banner, upon the folds of which are inscribed "mutual helpfulness, community betterment, the uplifting of mankind." Do you not feel like asking "Where will this movement end?" which people of intelligence no longer call a fashion or a fad.

Dr. Strong makes three grades in the life and work of the club. The first is for entertainment only; the second for study and self-culture; the third for social service. Our state is young in club life, and few of our clubs have graduated from the lower classes, but when all shall have entered upon the work of the highest grade, the question which we not infrequently hear, "What can women's clubs do?" will give place to the inquiry, "What can they not do?" My reply would be, "All but move our granite hills."

Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of Portsmouth, second vice-president, most pleasingly responded for the Federation.

The reports of the Federation officers were read and accepted. The corresponding secretary's report showed there are now sixty-six clubs with a total membership of 4255. New clubs presented were: The New Century of New Boston, Woman's Progress of Meredith, Woman's Club of Centre Harbor, and Vega Club of Lebanon. In place of a report of the committee on forestry, Mr. Phillip Ayres, state forester, addressed the Federation and gave some interesting facts.

Five thousand dollars was asked for from the New Hampshire clubs to put this matter properly before Congress.

Mrs. Mary P. Woodworth, of Concord, then spoke on the "Value of the Federation."

The report of the committee on art was given by Miss Susan Mathes of Portsmouth, chairman. Miss Mathes called attention to the exhibit of arts and crafts, in the parlors of the church, which comprised Abnakee rugs made by the women of Pequaket, N. H.; burnt woods from the Portsmouth Club; water colors, embroideries, lantern slides and photography, decorated china and paintings from Milford, Concord, Nashua and Berlin; also blue and white embroidery from the Keene Club.

Thursday evening a reception was given by the Woman's Club, several hundred being in attendance. The halls were beauti-

fully decorated in green and white. Music was furnished by the Mendelssohn Trio. Light refreshments were served and later dancing was enjoyed.

Friday morning, at the opening, a New Hampshire "Federation Song," composed by Mrs. Clara A. Stearns, of the Fortnightly Club of West Lebanon, was sung in concert. The president said:

"This is our first New Hampshire song. Massachusetts has a Federation song book, but New Hampshire should have her own. I am sure this is a good beginning and hope each year hereafter a worthy Federation song will be presented by some member."

As the names of the clubs were called, delegates responded by giving a brief but interesting account of their respective clubs during the past year.

The business session was next convened, conducted by Mrs. Wood of Portsmouth, second vice-president, during which an attempt to amend the constitution and by-laws was defeated after an animated debate, participated in by nearly all of the delegates. Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft of Concord, chairman of the committee on education, submitted her report.

One of the many points in this report which met with marked approval of the Federation was her suggestion in regard to manual training for school children. The sentiment of the delegates was practically unanimous in favor of taking some action compelling the teaching of manual training in the public schools of the state.

The chairman of the credential committee stated that there were present ninety visiting presidents and delegates and eighty visiting ladies and the Federation adjourned to 2:30 P. M.

At 1 o'clock a dainty and beautifully served luncheon was given by the hostess club in the vestries of the church.

The afternoon exercises brought the annual address of the president, Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett of Franklin, who spoke in part as follows:

New clubs often ask: "What is the good of Federation? Why cannot individual clubs accomplish as much as those joined to a State Federation?" If there is no other reason it is a stimulus to feel that bright women are moved to come together as we do today, impelled by motives of sociability and good comradeship. Federation is a force; else why do we have our secret societies, medical, ministerial, legal associations, our Women's Temperance Union or even our political assemblies? Our clubs for the most part began their work for self culture, and surprisingly well has the work been done; but the years have gone on and we have learned that our horizon is not limited.

The needs of humanity appeal to us, and so our State Federation is reaching out to uplift and make strong the world about us. This motive of helpfulness has brought into prominence our sociological committee, whose report is filled with ideas of service and help. I doubt if any state can show, in the space of seven years, so much of substantial advance in sociological work as our own.

A citation of this work may be suggestive. The dependent children bill—prohibiting their detention in our almshouses; the creation of the State Board of Charities and the state conference of charities; Old Home week; appointment of state forester; state laboratory; school and home for feeble-minded children; occupation of abandoned farms, and last, but by no means least, a secretary for State Board of Charities, who is also appointed agent for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The condition of our dependent insane is one calling for relief and reform. We most earnestly request the clubs to give attention to this duty as our committee urgently recommend.

Reciprocity is the burden of many a statesman in these congressional days. For clubs the term has special meaning and a national branch is one of the new departures in Federation work. Valuable papers are constantly being prepared, showing much study and research. Why should they not be enjoyed by other clubs than the one for which they were intended?

I have noticed with pleasure the exchange of visits between adjacent clubs. This fraternity carries out a special feature of club life—comradeship and social life.

It is gratifying to notice that civic improvement is becoming more generally an object of attention.

To make our Federation of real use it may be well for each member of our different state committees to be in correspondence

with a certain number of clubs relative to her own department. I would recommend that in our future Federation calendar there be a statement of special work done or contemplated.

Many points have been touched upon, but the one that underlies all others is education. The training of today is so different from that of the past we wonder what our future men and women will be. We gladly welcome the training school, the kindergarten, the manual labor school and other helps and aids.

Have we done all we can to make more general these helps?

I have noted the great advance that has been made along sociological lines. There is a blot on New Hampshire's record that gravely concerns the men and women of our state. It is a subject that has received little attention from our highest-minded citizens, and it is possible that many will shrink from its consideration. It is the subject of divorce. Allow me briefly to summarize the record of our state in this particular. New York has only one cause for divorce; four states have five; eight have six; five have seven; two have eight; five have nine; eight have ten; three have eleven; South Carolina has none, and New Hampshire has thirteen.

Every club woman will hail with joy the enactment of a national divorce law now being worked for by the National Divorce League. Is there fault with home training that this sweetest sacrament of life is so easily set aside? Have we exalted the home sufficiently in our fast growing age? The majority of our club women are wives and mothers with restful, happy homes. Earnest women are striving to learn how to better their children for useful citizenship—for happy men and women. The subject of marriage rarely comes to the front as an educational topic. It is too sacred. Yes, it is sacred, and yet its banner has been trailed in the dust by those who look on life as a temporary abiding place.

Let us awake to the fact that every helpful thought goes to make up a strong character and so a more powerful influence. A strong, steady influence will carry off what is wrong, and right will prevail.

In spite of evils which we must quietly labor to make better, there is a wonderful amount of gladness in life. If we cultivate a cheerful, optimistic spirit we shall radiate sunshine, and dreary places become bright and dark places clean because we will have it so.

The sociological committee, by Miss Frances Mathes, Portsmouth, chairman, suggested several matters of activity for next year's work. Among others it is urged that our legislators receive intelligent information on the question of pauper insane. No means would seem more efficacious than the plain talk of women of the neighborhoods on the subject at issue. The committee asks a continuance of interest in the matter of classifying and instructing prisoners. Some help can be given by sending to the unfortunate, idle men in the county jails, good uplifting, lively reading; nothing less than this will gain their attention. Help can be given to the home for feeble minded in the way of furnishings and supplies.

The president then introduced Miss Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons College, Boston, who addressed the Federation on the subject of "The Contribution of the Schools to Citizenship." To give a synopsis of her lecture would be impossible. Many of her points were illustrated by apt and graphic anecdotes of her own personal experiences. She was given close attention by an immense audience and the Federation was fortunate in securing such a thoughtful and charming speaker.

Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, of Concord, gave a report of the State Board of Charities, after which the nominating committee reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year which were elected:

President, Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett, Franklin; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth; second vice-president, Mrs. Sarah C. Branch, Manchester; recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline R. Whittemore, Dover; corresponding secretary, Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester; treasurer, Mrs. Geordie Causier, Berlin; auditor, Mrs. Miranda S. Getchell, Laconia. The president announced that the field meeting will be held at the Profile House, September 23-25, and gentlemen friends of club women will also be most cordially welcomed.

The Friday evening session was distinguished for fine music, elaborate decorations and a large and appreciative audience. Mrs. Blodgett introduced President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, who took for his subject, "The Place of Charity in Social Progress with Special Reference to the Public Charities of the State." President Tucker spoke for an hour and held the closest attention of his hearers throughout. At the close of his address the newly elected officers were called to the platform by Mrs. Blodgett. Thus ended the largest gathering of club women and friends of New Hampshire that has ever taken place in the seven years of its existence.

BESSIE M. CHRISTOPHE,

Corresponding Secretary.

Manchester, N. H.

WASHINGTON.

NESTLING among the Palouse hills in eastern Washington lies the pretty city of Pullman, the home of the brave little club which entertained our State Federation. Brave, indeed, one might almost say daring, for a single limited club, with a membership of twenty-five, faced a real problem when it invited such a body to a little city always busy enough and just at the time absorbed in preparations for the college commencement season. How abundantly the hostess was equal to the occasion every guest can testify. Never has the Federation received a sweeter welcome, a more unstinted hospitality. Pullman is the seat of the State Agricultural College, and faculty and students added their graceful welcome to that of club women and other citizens. Every hour, not appropriated for business was crowded with some treat. A delightful reception at the college hall, and an early morning carriage drive over the hills were provided. "In a Persian Garden," the artistic song-cycle which is the delight of musical people, was rendered by solo voices from a neighboring city and was complimentary to delegates.

The program covered three days. It was not overcrowded but was thoroughly and promptly carried out. Business was transacted in a manner which would satisfy the most punctilious.

Reports were read from a large majority of the sixty-four clubs belonging to the state body. In addition to the literary and social work, reports showed a growth in the altruistic spirit; nearly every club has done or helped to do some needed public service for its own locality. Free libraries and reading rooms have been established; schoolrooms have been decorated with statues and with good prints of good pictures. In one town a friendly rest room has been established for out-of-town women who are shopping. One club has beautified the cemetery and secured its control by the city instead of a private association. No report was greeted with more enthusiasm than that of a municipal improvement society.

A list of club names might astonish some Eastern readers and excite a suspicion that Washington club women are copper colored. The color question would probably be settled on a very liberal basis should it arise in our state, but there are really no Indian women in our clubs. The passion for preserving Indian names is strong and as a result these clubs are on the list: Nesika, Elwha, Eenat, Hiyu-Wawa, Tilacum Hiyu Wawa, the latter with the motto: "Ict copa conaway, conaway copa ict."

Standing committees also presented reports of the various lines of state work which they have in charge. Particularly interesting was the report of the state historical committee, Miss Grace Isaacs, chairman, which in systematically collecting and preserving records of the early history of this new state.

Progress was also indicated by the report of the committee on National Consumers' League, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle, chairman. Through her efforts an exhibit of the league goods had been secured for the Pullman meeting and it is probable that local dealers all over the state will be asked to carry them.

Mrs. Elwood, state president, is a graceful chairman, and brought to the Federation an entertaining report of the Los Angeles meeting.

Mrs. Lydia Williams, of Minnesota, a director of the General Federation was a valuable visitor and added much to the interest of the sessions by her practical experience and spicy oratory. From her we heard the interesting story of the Abnakee rug industry carried on at Pequaket, New Hampshire.

Washington club women are well organized. They are not lacking in brains, heart or energy. They will surely do in a healthy and happy way something for self-culture and something for public good. Should a great general arise in the National Federation who can plan large and definite work for club women, she may look for loyal support from this northwest corner of the map.

MRS. RICHARD BURTON HASSELL,

Everett, Wash.

VERMONT.

THE Vermont Federation will hold its annual meeting in Waterbury the first week in October. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Denison, president of the G. F. W. C., Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Mrs. May Alden Ward and others. This will be the best meeting ever held in Vermont, and should do much for the club movement in that state.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE convention of the South Dakota Federation, June 4, 5 and 6, was a success. The program was excellent, including a paper on "Norse Tone Pictures" by Mrs. Anna Stroni Smith while Mrs. T. Walter Bandy of Huron talked delightfully on "The Influences of Women's Clubs," and Mrs. Kellar of Hot Springs was heard with attention in her talk on "The Value of Art in History." "Mental and Moral Development of Children," was the theme of a very pleasing talk by Mrs. Annie Lumley of Pierre and Mrs. W. T. Coad of Rapid City, who was recently elected recording secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told informally of the biennial convention in Los Angeles.

The election of Mrs. Coad to the recording secretaryship of the General Federation was felt to be an honor bestowed upon one of the foremost women of the state and a compliment to the South Dakota Federation.

Mrs. Gideon C. Moody, of Deadwood Federation offered a resolution endorsing the administration of Mrs. W. H. Lyons, naming her as the first honorary president of the State Federation. Mrs. Moody presented to the State Federation a gavel of orange wood and walnut, which was purchased in California by the South Dakota delegates to the National Federation of Women's Clubs, with compliments of the delegates. At the conclusion of the East session Mrs. Lyons, retiring president, was presented with a solid silver salad fork with a gold bowl, the handle being appropriately inscribed.

Other papers read were "The Club Woman and Her Obligations," by Mrs. Emily Bickmore of Hot Springs; "Modern Barbarisms," Mrs. W. T. Coad, Rapid City; "Biography of Dickens," Mrs. Alice M. Carroll, Miller; "A Trip to Jerusalem," Mrs. Rose Pease, Watertown; "Village Improvement," Mrs. Robertson, Deadwood; "What is of Most Importance to us as Club Women?" Mrs. Esther Housman, Dell Rapids; "What Children Should Read," Mrs. T. D. Edwards, Lead; "Women as Light Bearers" (to pass the torch of truth down the generations, from lifted hand to hand), Mrs. S. A. Lathrop, Rapid City; "Thinking of the Love of Wisdom," Mrs. Kirk G. Phillips, Deadwood.

TEXAS.

THE holding of the northeast district meeting by Mrs. Edmund Key, vice president of the State Federation, the last in the series of district meetings, came to a close late in May. If the other states propose to profit by Texas's experience, Texas is not yet ready to put her ultimatum upon the district system. There are two forces to operate towards the success or the failure of the district meetings. These forces act upon each other and lie in the strength or the weakness which the mid-year session will give to the annual Federation. So far the district meetings are a success. The clubs have responded liberally with delegates. The vice-presidents have prepared attractive programs. The towns entertaining have been more than generous in their hospitality and enthusiasm has been manifest. The club women have seemed happy in their privilege of meeting and the responses to discussions have been prompt and brisk. Now it remains for the final test. Will the clubs deem the district meet sufficient and grow lukewarm towards the Federation; or, appreciating the value of the little, will they desire the more? Only next October can answer.

The three meetings were in charge of Mrs. M. W. Sims of Bryan, Mrs. John B. Goodhue of Beaumont and Mrs. Edmund Key of Marshall. Texas has five districts, each under the supervision of a vice-president of the Federation; two districts will not hold meetings this year. The programs are prepared all conforming to the State Federation plan. The rules and regulations were made as simple as possible and only two officers, a vice president, also secretary and treasurer, elected. The topics discussed were all pertinent to the Federation work, the Library, Town Improvement, the Value of the District Meeting, the Club Woman's Code of Ethics, What Has Been the Most Helpful Feature of the Federation to the Individual Club, How Can We Arouse the Interest of the Apathetic Member, The Value of a Vote in Club Work, Shall Education be a Part of Our Next Year's Calendar, How Can We Secure a Personally Conducted Art Gallery. All these came in for discussion. Besides, the delegates gave clear, concise reports of their study and philanthropic work. For the former be it said that the Texas club woman has learned to observe the little well done in her study. She does not run the range of literature and science with a meteoric shot. She now prefers the slow but sure method. For her active work it were impossible to do justice to all that the club woman is doing. The sister states can not realize the diversity of interest which lies with the Texas club woman. The women of West Texas want trees for the public and private homes. Those of the cities look to the free kindergarten in the more humble districts. Each has a duty but scarce two alike. Upon some subjects though the interest is unanimous, as was shown by the trend of thought at the three district sessions. The Texas club woman desires to erect her own memorial in a loan fund for the education of worthy but poor girls, who strive for a higher course than the town high school gives. The reports of the district delegates show a liberal response to the call of the chairman of this educational fund. Then the Texas club women who stand alone in the possession of a traveling art gallery, realize the advantage in sending this out under a trained and intelligent guide. For the educational fund, the clubs are requested to give one dollar per capita and for the guide twenty-five cents. During the very capable administration of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker, a wonderful impetus has come to the educational movement. The school grounds and the school buildings are simply transformed from the unsightly to the beautiful. (The delegates' reports were frequently applauded for what they told of this.) The girls' dormitory has been secured at the State University and the Girls' Industrial School established. Mothers' and teachers' clubs are forming everywhere, sewing and cooking introduced, and the free kindergarten the watchword

With all this to tell what could the district meeting be other than interesting? At the last Mrs. Pennybacher gave some biennial echoes, thoroughly rousing and calculated to lead the Texas club woman to appreciation of the earnest purpose and work of her sister club women of the other states.

The presiding officers of the districts, by a judicious disposal of time and a promptness in furthering the schedule, condensed business, club reports and talks or papers with discussions into one day.

The social features were more than pleasing and were varied through luncheon, garden party, evening reception, and sunset drive. However the final decision comes as to whether the district meeting weakens or strengthens the State Federation, the club women know and love each other better by their close association for this day.

KATE FRIEND.

COLORADO.

THE traveling library system of Colorado, though only two years old, is not excelled in any state where the women have not received state aid. Nearly a hundred of these compact little libraries, containing from fifty to seventy-five books, are now in circulation, visiting remote mining camps, country schoolhouses and isolated ranches.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs started the work with one box, purchased with a small surplus remaining from the biennial fund. At the next annual meeting the clubs voted to impose an annual per capita tax for the work. Many clubs have contributed the fifty books and \$5 in cash necessary to provide a box. These boxes have been named for the clubs, and in cases where succeeding boxes have been given the later ones have been named for the president of the club, the founder or some other person whom the club desired to honor.

The books are packed in neat cases, which serve as library shelves after reaching their destination. The books are suited to the popular taste, being mainly high class fiction, with a judicious admixture of travels, history, biography and sociology. The juvenile boxes, intended for country schools which have no libraries, are filled with the best juvenile books, and include a portfolio of fine photographs, carefully selected, mounted and inscribed, and fitted to aid in the history, geography and language lessons of the pupils. A third branch of the work is the sending of packages of reference books for particular lines of study for use by study clubs during the club year.

The libraries have been taken in charge by ministers and ministers' wives, Sunday school superintendents, editors, postmasters, telegraph operators, teachers, county superintendents, storekeepers and doctors, but chiefly by local clubs. There is no condition whatever, except the safe return of the books. In one village—Louisville—the visits of the boxes resulted in the establishing of a permanent reading room and circulating library by the local club.

The traveling library committee has done other useful things. It secured the first appropriation ever made by the city of Denver for the support and maintenance of district libraries at a distance from the public library of the city, and the funds were paid into the hands of club women who had already established these neighborhood libraries. The committee has made presents of books and pictures to struggling local libraries. The present revenue laws of Colorado were made to fit a territory. For some years past a strenuous effort has been in progress to revamp them in accordance with the needs of a progressive state—a slow matter, as it necessitates constitutional amendments. When this shall have been accomplished the club women hope to see the traveling library made a state institution, after the New York state plan, which has been the model for all others.

Mrs. A. M. Wells, of Denver, is chairman of the committee, and largely responsible for its successful work. A good deal of useful library work is being done by local clubs over the state. At Silver Plume, Georgetown, Canon City and Grand Junction the public libraries were founded and their maintenance secured by the club women, and at the latter point the women secured a Carnegie endowment which gave them a fine building. The public library at Ouray, which was heralded so widely as the gift of Thomas Walsh, was really endowed by Mr. Walsh after it had been established and brought to a high point of efficiency by the club women. The Colorado Springs Public Library took a leaf out of the Federation notebook and established a system of traveling libraries which circulate in El Paso county alone.

NEW YORK.

THE Professional Women's League will give an exposition this fall at Madison Square Garden intended to be a comprehensive display of the work and customs of women all over the world, the proceeds going to swell the benevolent and educational fund of the league.

The president of the league has gone extensively into details in laying out the exposition, which will be modeled after a similar one held some years ago in Earls' Court, London. That at Madison Square Garden, however, will have a larger scope and be much more complete. Every labor now accomplished by women will have its results placed on view, and in cases where the process is interesting or curious the women will be shown at work. Women of every race and nation are to be brought to New York for the exhibition, which also will have an historical museum and other relevant additions. Amusement features are not to be lacking, and many novelties are projected.

The plan provides that the major portion of Madison Square Garden—the arena, the upper halls, the lyceum and much of the house now given over to boxes—shall be devoted to what, to all intents and purposes, shall be a great fair. The co-operation of manufacturers and merchants the world over is to be asked in making this display an unprecedentedly comprehensive and complete one. Whatever has been made or is operated by women will be shown, from a pocket handkerchief to an equestrian statue and from a pudding to a blockhouse. The arts, sciences and trades open to members of the gentler sex will be represented. In an-

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other department it is intended to show women of various trends in the practices of their daily life. Women will be on view at looms, at typewriters, at counters, at medical and legal clinics, in imitation newspaper offices and wherever else they are to be found nowadays. A third department will be devoted to articles worn and used by women by whomever made, the list including all sorts of wearing apparel, cooking utensils, household furniture and the like.

A portion of the Garden will be floored and walled off into a circular promenade, on either side of which will be a succession of apartments. These apartments will be set to represent the villages or homes of women of various nations. They will be inhabited by the "better halves" of families brought from all over the world. Chinese will be shown decorating silk and pottery, Dutch women in their unequalled domestic duties, French women pressing wine, Flemish women making carpets, Icelanders with their dog sledges, East Indians at worship, and so on ad infinitum. The executive council say there is no portion of the world so small, so remote or so nearly inaccessible that it will not be represented.

Downstairs will be a street in Venice, which will be the spectacular feature of the exposition. This street, which is to cost \$35,000, will be very beautifully and accurately reproduced. It is to include art galleries, museums, dance halls, cafés and other institutions of the Bride of the Adriatic. As elsewhere, the street in Venice will be populated exclusively by women. It is planned that over 3000 women shall be employed for the exhibition, and it is declared that every one of these will be young and pretty. The Garden will be policed by women; the messengers, helpers, waiters and clerks all will be women. The various features which may be added later, among them a vaudeville theater and a Japanese tea garden, will be run exclusively by women. The president emphasizes the fact that, in the strictest and most comprehensive sense, the exhibition will be a woman's exhibition, conducted and oper-

ated by women. The great show promises to be one of the largest, as it certainly will be the most novel ever held at Madison Square Garden. The Professional Women's League seems justified in expecting that the venture will create a furore and that the profits will be extremely large.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



Following is the first annual report of the Missouri society:

Since the Missouri society came into being five meetings have been held—a called one in September, 1901, and regular ones in January, February, March and April of 1902. So seldom can history be written about an infant of twelve months, that I am proud to record the entertaining of our national president by our state president on the evening of April 25.

The occasion will ever be memorable to those who were fortunate enough to meet Mrs. Slade, and at the same time enjoy Mrs. Bascome's cordial hospitality. Mrs. Slade's enthusiasm encouraged us to put forth every

effort toward making the 1812 society a noble organization.

Article II. of our by-laws says the object is "to mark historic places and preserve historic documents and data," "to bind together in fraternal interests," "to engage in whatever patriotic work may present itself pertaining to the period represented," "and for any philanthropic work among the members of the state of Missouri," all indicating progression of the best order. We frequently hear it said there is luck in odd numbers; the numeral seven has a peculiar charm, but multiples of seven are better still. With the highest aim and the best intention in the world, a few of us cannot hope to accomplish what many can; the glory of similar organizations is not only in the class of their members but in their strength of numbers. I have no hesitancy in predicting that some earnest endeavor on our part will result in seven times seven standard bearers by next flag day. In closing I propose this toast: "May the good work go on ad infinitum, and seventy times seven band themselves together to commemorate the heroic deeds, the final and victorious struggles of our revered forefathers!"

CHARLOTTE DE FIGUEIRIDO, Rec. Sec'y.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, Vermont, held its first annual meeting at the home of its president, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, of Brattleboro, on Friday afternoon, June 27. Reports were read showing the flourishing condition of the society. The following named officers were elected: As the state president was appointed by the national president, Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, for four years, the society elected Mrs. J. G. Ullery, first vice-president; Mrs. Henry Bond, second vice-president; Mrs. George B. White, secretary; Mrs. Nellie W. Prouty, assistant secretary; Mrs. Frank Field, treasurer; Mrs. Gilbert Stafford, historian; Miss Della M. Sherman, registrar; Mrs. Georgie Morse Love, auditor. Six directors were chosen. A social hour was spent over refreshments, served by the hostess. There were piano solos given by Miss Pauline Jenne, and mandolin solos by Miss Butterfield.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the reading of a genuine letter written by the ancestors of Mrs. J. G. Ullery, while in the war of 1812. There was on exhibition a paper published celebrating the Battle of Plattsburg and victory on Lake Champlain in 1814, in which it says: "Fourteen thousand British were defeated and put to flight by five thousand Yankees and Green Mountain boys." Mrs. J. G. Ullery, the first vice-president, has been elected on the National Board of Charter Trustees for life.

Mrs. William I. Gauss, of 228 North Cascade avenue, Colorado Springs, has been appointed president of the U. S. D. Society for Colorado.

BOOK TALK.



UMMER Fiction," as we used to know it, has disappeared from the prominent places where we look for books; leading publishers nowadays recognize the fact that the public demands just as good fiction for summer reading as for any other season; indeed, too many of us find time only in the summer to read the best novels, and with all the flood of novels that have fairly deluged the country for ay ear or two past one fails to find the paper-covered trashy sort of books that used to be so popular. Even the trainboy (that fiend of the up-to-date palace car) carries the best books now in good binding, and he is not loth to tell us all about the best books of the season. Some of the best books of the year appeared last spring and have reached their complement of readers in spite of summer vacations and distractions.

There is, for instance, "The Rescue" (by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, and published by the Century Company at \$1.50), which is one of the best novels of the year. It deals with the vexed question of heredity, but in such a brilliant fashion that the reader forgets that he is grappling a problem. Miss Sedgwick, a young American who has lived much abroad, is the master of a firm,



ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK

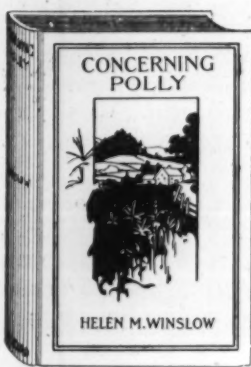
Then there is "The Courage of Conviction," by T. Russell Sullivan, which comes from Charles Scribner's Sons (\$1.50)—a "scholarly novel," if one may use such an expression. Henry James at his best never did better literary work, but Mr. Sullivan is never dull, which is more than can be said of Henry James. The plot is unusual and carefully worked out. It is a New York story,

transparent, suggestive style, and of imaginative and dramatic resources of a very high order. New editions of her two other books, "The Confounding of Miss Camelia," and "The Dull Miss Archinard," have appeared also, and all three have been widely read and commented upon. The new story is told with admirable incisiveness and colored by the exhibition of deep but duly restrained emotion.

It is almost unprecedented that a publishing house should bring out simultaneously three books by a comparatively unknown author, but this daring feat has just been performed by The Century Co. Miss Sedgwick is a many-sided author, with a charming personality, who talks very much as she writes—brilliantly and forcefully. She is an accomplished musician and a painter of no mean skill. Some of her canvases have already been exhibited in the Paris Salon. Miss Sedgwick's first dip into literature was purely for fun.

WOULD IT NOT BE A TREAT

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Concerning Polly and Some Others

By HELEN M. WINSLOW

Author of "Literary Boston of To-Day," "Concerning Cats," etc.
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Here is told the story of a life taken in early youth from the squalid tenement district of Boston to be brought to noble womanhood by a typical New England family whose souls are as clean as the breezes of the Green Mountains, amid which the "old brown farmhouse" stands. Not for many a day has such rich New England humor been presented, and all this without impairing the high moral tone of the book, or the delicacy of its pathos. Miss Winslow at once takes her place with the premier delineators of New England character

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LEE AND SHEPARD, BOSTON

but possesses a deep interest for every woman. It is based upon familiar themes—the woman who marries without love and the man who is tempted by material rewards to forsake the higher calling which nature has planned for him.

Another New York story, although partly in the West and about Western people, is "The Spenders," by Harry Leon Wilson (Lothrop Publishing Co. Price \$1.50). It is a bright, spirited tale of millionaires, who spend money like water, skip over the country in magnificent private cars and lose fortunes with ease and audacity. There is some unique love making, and the young hero wins his bride in the last chapter in a most original fashion. Through all, the character of Uncle Peter stands out in sterling worth, bright, witty and wise; and the two young people, man and woman, are shown to be after the highest development of American life. The story sparkles with unusual brilliancy from beginning to end.

"A Girl of Virginia" is another successful novel of the summer. It is by Lucy M. Thurston (Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50). It is a book which suggests lavender and rose leaves, locust blooms and the sweet white clover, a picture which will rank with some of the best that the year has given us. It is a story whose power to charm does not cease with the passing act of reading.

In "The Siegneur de Beaufoy" Hamilton Drummond throws a strong light on the political and social condition of France during the time of Charles VII. and his crafty son, the detestable Louis XI. It deals with the adventures of the proud and powerful seigneur, and tells with dramatic force how he ruled his wide domain, warred with his neighbors, succored the weak and humbled the powerful, opposed priest and abbot and made terms with the dauphin and king. It is exceedingly well written and has a decided historical value. It is published by L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.



MARY DEVEREUX

Author of "Lafitte of Louisiana"

doc (the name Lafitte being that of his foster-mother), and she has woven a charming story from the material at her command.

"Myra of the Pines" is a book full of the out-doors. Its heroine is a healthy, natural sort of girl, who lives in the open and has

none of the guile of "society." It is a good summer book but it is just as good as a winter book. There are touches of humor, life-like, natural characters, excellent English, and a thoroughly good, true atmosphere all through. And although written by a man (Herman K. Viele) for worldly folk, a young girl may read it with safety. McClure, Phillips & Co. are the publishers. Price, \$1.50.

How we used to welcome a new book by Edna Lyall! Why do novelists go on writing after they have worked out their one successful vein? In "The Hinderers" (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1), from the woe pronounced by Jesus upon the lawyers,— "Them that were entering in ye hindered,"—this author draws her latest book, and both her hero and heroine stand against the mania for conquest and aggrandizement which dominated Great Britain in South Africa. For the rest, the story is one of English fashionable life with the frivolity and self-seeking of the upper middle classes in abrupt contrast with the lives of a few highly-principled men and women.

"Pansy," too,—who has not read her earnest and interesting books for the Sunday school? In "Unto the End" (Lothrop Publishing Co., \$1.50), she has produced a novel for adult readers which is characterized by her natural gift of story telling in its most interesting style. The book is well worth reading, but will probably find its greatest vogue among the Sunday schools where Mrs. Alden stands for the most popular writer.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's latest story for girls, "A Remedy for Love" has three several heroes and as many heroines. The book is full of cross-purposes and all the amusement to be legitimately derived from surprises. There are many bright surprises, many sparkling paragraphs and not a few telling situations leading up to a very happy and fitting climax. There is nothing at all grave or over-serious in "A Remedy for Love," though both science and love are the themes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$1.25.

Kate Douglas Wiggin is always sure of a following and "The Diary of a Goose Girl" has all the sparkle and fascination for which Mrs. Wiggin is famous. Her wit scintillates over the pages like sunshine, and her sentiment for beauty finds abundant play in the descriptions of the tiny Sussex village where the heroine tended poultry. The book is not large but is daintily produced and sells at \$1. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are the publishers.

From its title one would guess that "The Prince of the Captivity" was another novel of the "Ben Hur" type, although that may be only because it resembles "The Prince of the House of David." But in this book Mr. Sidney Grier has given us an exceedingly modern tale of the American girl in Europe. There is a good deal of plot, stirring action and a satisfactory denouement. What more does one want in a readable novel? L. C. Page & Co., publishers. Price \$1.50.

Ever since "David Harum" came to cheer its million or more readers, novels of country life have been more popular than ever. Among recent successful books of this sort is Will N. Harben's "Abner Daniel." The story does not ramble, but presents a clear picture of life in Georgia, setting forth the manner in which a

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speculator in timberland is allowed to realize a comfortable fortune by various devices admitted in the world of commerce, but for the most part far more expedient than commendable. The author has a sense of humor, and the types of Southern life with which he deals, though not invariably likeable, are often amusing and interesting. Abner Daniel is one of those homespun individuals who have succeeded David Harum and Eben Holden. Harper Brothers publish the book, at \$1.50.

"Buell Hampton" belongs to the same class, only it belongs to the great Southwest. It has an original plot; the characters are striking and the romance absorbing. There is a vein of humor and pathos throughout the story. Much of the fun is due to Judge Lynn, the country lawyer, who is constantly saying quaint things after the David Harum style. One can readily endorse the leading critic of St. Louis who says: "Willis George Emerson has written a very good story of the West, full of dramatic action, good character drawing, and effective passages of description, in 'Buel Hampton.' (Forbes & Co., of Boston, publishers.) The whole story goes along with a brisk swing which keeps interest aroused and continually shifting."

Then there is, in the same class, "Stephen Holton," by Charles Felton Pidgin, who, by the way, is getting to be one of the most prolific of our novelists. The story has to do with the love of a young clergyman for a charming young country girl. The pastoral breeziness of the Maine woods, the whirling rush of the great city, and the thrilling ventures of the Colorado mines—all these hold one's interest from first to last. L. C. Page & Co., publishers. Price, \$1.50.

The same publishers (L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.) give us "Asa Holmes, or At the Cross Roads," in which Annie Fellows Johnston has written a story, which is half essay, of Southern country life. It seems to be a mixture of the "Window in Thrums" type, with the "Eben Holden," but there are plenty of people who will like it.

Still another of this type is "Uncle Jed's Country Letters," by Hilda Brenton. The title explains itself and the book. Club women can form their idea by the following extract. "Once upon a time a man wuz purty sartin to find his wife at home evenin's; sewin' an' darnin' stockin's, but now he hes to stay at home an' rock ther cradle while she puts on her best bunnitan' goes to some society meetin' or other." In the next paragraph he complains that "when I would sneak out of an evenin' to ther corner grocery to change ther scene an' play a game of checkers she wuz as mad as a wet hen." Further comment is unnecessary. Henry A. Dickerman & Son are the publishers.

"Hardwicke" is the title of an excellent story by Henry Rood, who is one of the editorial force at Harper Brothers. His theme is the old one of the young and liberal minister and the old and illiberal parishioners. He applies his story directly to the Presbyterian church, and it is a bright and readable book. If the author is not heard from with more notable work our judgment is at fault. "Hardwicke" bears the imprint of Harper & Brothers, New York and London, and is a good specimen of a well-printed and well-bound book. Price, \$1.50.

"Judith's Garden" is not a novel, but Mrs. Mary E. Stone Bassett has made a story about a garden as readable as a novel. It has a bright, elusive charm that must be read to be appreciated. "Judith's Garden" (Lothrop Publishing Co. Price, \$1.50.) is a book which must prove of absorbing interest to everybody. It is quite impossible to conceive of anybody being able to lay it down unfinished when once begun.

The same publishers (Lothrop) brought out Max O'Rell's latest book "Tween You and I," which contains some of the choicest, wittiest and most searching criticisms of life in general

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by this celebrated French writer and lecturer. Admirers of this brilliant writer should certainly read this book. (Price, \$1.50.)

"Home Thoughts" belongs in the same category and is of especial interest to women. This book is the second by the same title by "C" (Mrs. James Farley Cox) and originally appeared, like the first book, in the New York "Saturday Evening Post." Among the thirty essays in the "Second Series" are found "The Unselfish Passion of Paternal Love," "Amusements for Children and Children as Amusers," "The Value of a Working Husband," "Aftermath: A Thought About Wedding Days," "The Ideal Gentleman-woman of Her Generation," "Unintentional Dishonesty," "Duty to Old Portraits and Letters," "Co-operative Illumination." The book is sound common sense clear through, and should be read by every woman in the land. It is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., at \$1.20.

In "A World's Shrine" Virginia W. Johnson has paid glowing tribute to Lake Como, most beautiful of Italian lakes. It is a fresh study of the birthplace of Pliny, the younger. In these pages the historical thread is followed through the centuries in prominent features of Roman supremacy. This, too, is published by A. S. Barnes & Co. at \$1.20.

A truly valuable book is Henry Austin Clapp's "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.75.) Mr. Clapp has been the foremost dramatic critic in Boston for twenty-five years or so, and naturally his reminiscences are of more than common interest. He treats fearlessly, succinctly and vividly the art of the greatest actors of the period, the quality of modern theatrical literature and the promise of the American theater of the future. Incidentally, the fairy plays and melodramas of the old régime, the reign of T. W. Robertson, the Boston Museum of the elder day, the peculiarities and possibilities of the histrionic profession, and the value of a possible privately-endowed theater are discussed. Students of the drama especially should read it.

The poems of Prof. Charles D. G. Roberts have taken the highest rank everywhere, and the beautifully bound edition of them which comes from L. C. Page & Co. (at \$1.50) is handsome enough to suit the most fastidious critic. Most of the poems are

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nature poems, and never a poet wrote more lovingly of his mistress. The make-up of the book is attractive the portrait of Prof. Roberts at the front excellent, and the contents of the volume satisfying.

From L. C. Page & Co. comes a charming volume containing "The Best of Balzac," with a fine etched portrait of the Frenchman as a frontispiece. The selections have been made with care by Alexander Jessup. There is a classification of Balzac's writings at the beginning of the book, followed by various selections from his work, which will help the student who is unfamiliar with modern French literature.

Do you play ping pong? If not, and want to know the rules of the game, they can be found plainly set forth in "Ping Pong and How to Play It," by Arnold Parker. Those living away from the great centers will have no difficulty in mastering the game from this book, although after the passing summer it is scarcely possible to conceive a spot too remote for ping pong to penetrate. Geo. P. Putnam is the publisher.

"A Vegetarian Cook-book," coming out during the beef trust's reign, should make a fortune for its author (Sidney H. Beard). However, it is not so much an argument for that food system as a practical plan for its observance—devoting most of its space to recipes and suggestions. Simple directions for salads, luncheon dishes, desserts and other toothsome dishes make the book of value to every housekeeper, irrespective of her "food-creed." T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish it at \$1.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have recently added "Van Dyck" to their well-known Riverside Art Series by Estelle M. Hurl (price 35 cents paper, 50 cents cloth). "Our Country's Story," by Eva March Tappan, is another textbook from the same house, which is of value to club women who are studying in classes.

Mrs. Fox's "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs" is now so well known that it needs no extended notice. Those who have followed her articles in the CLUB WOMAN for the past four years will be glad to have them in revised book form, while those who have tried in vain to get the back numbers for the sake of those articles can here find them brought up to date. No club woman should be without them when this manual can be purchased of us for 65 cents (postpaid).

That indefatigable firm of publishers, The Abbey Press of New York, have issued many volumes during the past season. Among them are several good novels and collections of essays by new writers. "Liquid from the Sun's Rays" (\$1.50) has been called the wonder book of the new century. It is a high-class, scientific occult romance, with a realistic trend—a great story of reincarnation. "Guided and Guarded," by Joseph S. Malone, is announced to be as interesting as it is stimulating in all that is good. Those who like to be moved by humor and touched by pathos will read this book with pleasure. "Aaron Crane" is a good story by Henry Tate (price \$1.50) which is healthy in tone; the dialogues are brisk and bright, and the interpretations of the characters are true to nature. "Darkey Ways in Dixie," is the title of a book of poems written in dialect, picturing the typical Southern Negro, as he is in the land of his abode. It is by Margaret A. Richard;

price \$1. Then there is "Constance Hamilton," by Lucy M. L. Wyatt, a fascinating story well told; "Glenwood," by Catherine Kensington, a real old-fashioned love story; "The Blue Diamond," by Roswell W. Keene, with plot enough for several modern novels; "The Iron Hand," a story of the department store by Howard Dean, and several other novels. "Visions of Life" is a volume of poems by Martha Shepard Lippincott, well worth the reading, with "War Poems" by Helen P. McDaniel and "Songs of the Sahkohnagos" by Hugh Deveron. "Three Years on the Blockade" by I. E. Vail, and the "Naval Heroes of Holland," are books to interest boys and young men, with a charming volume from Eva M. Carter, "Gleanings From Nature," which is full of the ozone of the mountains and open fields.

Another excellent novel of the summer is "Jezebel" by Lafayette McLaws (Lothrop Publishing Co. Price, \$1.50). In this story Miss McLaws has endeavored to throw new light upon the character of Jezebel, and, while she does not depart from the Biblical account, she surely presents this strong-willed, beautiful queen in a somewhat novel and striking manner. We get glimpses of Jezebel the woman as well as Jezebel the queen, and it is as a woman with warm passions and jealous instincts that Jezebel is most and best portrayed. The book is replete with dramatic situations, the action is rapid and stirring, and the denouement is original and startling. Altogether it is one of the books of the day and a distinct contribution to the novel-literature of Biblical days.

Animal stories still have as great a vogue as ever, and among the writers of that kind of books none excel Prof. Charles D. G. Roberts. In "The Kindred of the Wild" (L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$2) he has done even better than ever before. The book deals with animals as their Creator made them, free and fearless in their own haunts. The collection includes thirteen sketches, many of which have already appeared. This volume is new in treatment and in literary style. The author possesses an insight into wild life that has never been surpassed and he gives his reader a vivid picture of the haunts of the wild animals of which he writes. In addition to the literary merit, the volume is of value because of the elaborate manner in which it is produced. There are over fifty beautiful full-page illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull; also a number of charming head and tail pieces.

People who do like Chicago as well as people who do not will find cause for mirth in Emily Wheaton's "The Russells in Chicago" (L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.25). It is the story of some young people who were born and brought up in Boston and who were most Bostonese of the Bostonians, but who were compelled by adverse fate to go to Chicago to live. Their experiences there form a most amusing book, one which Boston women should all read, whether Chicago femininity does or not. For it "takes off" Boston in a quiet, but delicious way, quite as much as it does Chicago.

The same publishers have recently sent out "Cap and Gown," by F. L. Paget (a third book of college verse at \$1.25) and "The Best of Stevenson." (\$1.25). The latter has an excellent portrait of Stevenson at the front and the selections have been made with care. All lovers of Stevenson may not agree about what is "best" but this is certainly good.

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The memorial address on William McKinley by John Hay has been added to their "Worth While Series" by T. Y. Crowell & Co. Mr. Hay's speech is a model of modern oratory—not indulging in extravagant eulogy or ill-starred flights of rhetoric, but paying a tender tribute at once moderate, lofty and inspiring. It should be read by every earnest woman.

"Town Life in Ancient Italy" is the translation of Prof. Waters of New York University of Friedlander's Italian book on the subject. The work will be found of great value to classes studying Italy, as well as to all interested in that country, ancient or modern. It is published by Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., of Boston and sells for 75 cents.

People interested in the "New Thought" movement should take particular pains to read Charles W. Close's various works on the subject. Dr. Close has given many years of study to these topics and his writings are the sanest and clearest of any that I have seen. In "Phrenopathy or Rational Mind Cure" he gives the principles of spiritual science, the relation of body to mind and the practical application of the principles, in such a compact and concise way that the veriest novice may understand it, and still it is sufficiently luminous for the deeper student and thinker. It explains the relation of mind and spirit to matter, the magnetic aura and all in their proper relation to spirit. Self-healing is treated in a rational manner, and the doctor gives courage and strength to the weak by showing how to utilize the forces within and around us. In the same line are "The Value of Esoteric Thought," "The Conquest of Fate," "Sexual Law and the Twentieth Century Physician." Dr. Close explains what mental healing is, the philosophy of absent healing and of perfect health in a way that savors of common sense instead of the tommy-rot usually published under these headings. I have not read all the modern writers on occultism and kindred topics—heaven forbid! But of those I have seen Dr. Close's writings, brief, concise and well thought out, seem to me far the best. "Occult Stories" is a dainty little white and gold volume which brings many suggestive thoughts under the guise of fiction. They are distinguished by the same directness of style and spiritual soundness for which Dr. Close is justly famous. "Occult Stories" is 50 cents. "Phrenopathy" is \$1 and the others mentioned are 10 cents each. They are published at 126 Birch street, Bangor, Me., by C. W. Close and will be sent postpaid on receipt of price. Every one at all interested in these subjects should send for these books.

H. M. W.

(Continued from page 10)

5. A mixture of Shakespeare, art, domestic science and current events all grouped together for the same afternoon's program.

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This includes a year's work in the closest study of her representative novels, as "Silas Marner," "Mill on the Floss," "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch," and "Romola." First a comprehensive and analytical outline for studying any novel as a work of art is furnished, and this can be adapted to each particular novel. The "Talks" and "Topics for Papers," suggested for work in the outline, call for a thorough inquiry into the nature of the contents of each book, and then a specific study of the various parts of a novel, as its plot; use of incidents, major and minor; handling of dialogue characterization, how brought about; handling of climaxes; use of author's comment and psychological analysis, etc. Emphasis is laid upon the author's philosophy of life and her views well analyzed. The most modern methods for studying fiction are followed in this work and the course has been a popular one. It affords an interesting survey of her best work and gives a clear insight into George Eliot's wonderful power in portraying soul struggle and in treating of the great problems of life.

COURSE IN SHORT STORY WRITERS.

This includes an exhaustive study of the work of such artists as Hawthorne, Henry James, R. L. Stevenson, Mary Wilkins, James Lane Allen, etc. This course has been developed from a very popular one given at the University of Chicago. An excellent



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syllabus for studying the construction of each story, also for studying its characterization is furnished with each lesson. The "Research Questions" call for detailed study of all the significant features that give the story its special excellence and bring out much of interest in connection with the author's purpose in writing, and his rank as an artist. This has proved an inspiring course and has been well received in many parts of the country. Since the short story is such a popular form of expression at present, clubs would find that this work would bring them in close touch with all that is latest and best in this department of literature. Perhaps in no other way can the student touch life at so many points as in a careful and exhaustive study of the short stories by such artists.

COURSE IN GERMAN ART AND LITERATURE.

This includes the authors Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, etc. The artists Van Dyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, etc. The art lessons alternate with the literary ones. The course is planned for twenty meetings and expected to occupy a year's time. The suggestions that accompany the outline are replete with aids for critical work and for profound research in the study of each author. An effort is made to get the student so interested in the study that that he will not rest until he has familiarized himself with all that the author has written. An intensive study of the author's work is considered far better than to spend much time in ascertaining what the critics have said about the author. Specific outlines for studying each form of literature, as lyric, romance, essay, novel or drama are furnished, and the student is assured that he is following in these syllabi the same plan of work given at the best universities. The work on the artists has grown out of studies taken at the Art Institute, Chicago, and helps lead to an inspiring study of the artists. Especial attention is given to the study of the pictures themselves, and an appreciative attitude is encouraged. The questions call for a minute examination of each painting and a critical study of the same, using technical art expressions. All clubs that have taken this course have been enthusiastic in its praise, and any club intending to study art would be well repaid to write for a sample lesson, before deciding upon another course.

COURSE IN ITALIAN ARTISTS.

Such masters as Leonardo da Vinci, Angelo, Raphael, Titian, etc., are included in this. The general plan is similar to that for the above, in German artists. The research enables the student to become familiar with the artist's life, methods and special excellence, as well as requiring a close study of his art as revealed in each painting. Special paintings are brought into the club for observation and detailed criticism. This is also a popular course.

Courses offered by Mrs. Ella Adams Moore, of the University of Chicago.

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7. The Period of the Georges—Classicism and Romanticism.
8. The Victorian Period—its characteristics and its authors.

The above course has already been engaged by a Woman's Club at Joliet, Ill. Mrs. Moore will meet the club ten times and arrange for other meetings. This plan has worked well for it gives the club the constant supervision of the leader, and her presence often enough to give encouragement and enthusiasm.

Mrs. Moore spent last year in Europe in travel and study. Much material for lectures was collected, and during the coming year she is prepared to give the following interesting lectures illustrated by stereopticon from photographs taken by herself:

1. Literary Memories of Warwickshire, Shakespeare and George Eliot.
2. The Lake District and its Poets.
3. A Week's Literary Wandering in London.
4. Weimar, Goethe and Schiller.
5. Rome.
6. Florence and the Brownings.

The above course is entitled "Literary Memories of Famous Places," and will be given either as a course of six lectures, in which case application should be made to Walter A. Payne, lecture study secretary, the University of Chicago; or a single lecture may be arranged for, in which case application should be made directly to Mrs. Moore herself.

Courses in Shakespeare will be given at two university extension centers in Chicago, and Mrs. Moore expects to continue her Browning course at the University of Chicago.

Any club woman desiring information as to how to get credit for these courses in the University of Chicago, should write to the lecture study secretary, mentioned above, for circulars of information. Mrs. Moore will be pleased to answer any inquiries as to terms for her courses. Address her care of the University of Chicago.

The editor of this department has accepted the chair of English language and literature at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, for next year. All club women interested in her department will address her there. Any clubs desiring to know more of the above courses will find it advantageous to send for a sample lesson, in the special course, and to inquire as to the terms. The fee is very small. Address Viola Price Franklin, Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.

"Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made;
Our times are in His hands,
Who saith, "A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust God; see all, nor be afraid."
[Rabbi Ben Ezra.]

Club women, as a rule, are particular about shampooing and manicuring, and the name of Rosilla Butler is familiar to thousands of our best women. It is of interest, then, to note that she has removed from the beautiful rooms which she occupied so long at 131 Tremont street, to still more spacious and elegant quarters at 29 Temple place, where her equipments and fittings make hers the finest parlors of the kind in the East.

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